

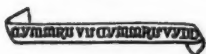
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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes on Ancient Welsh Measures of Land . . . . . A. N. Palmer . . . . .	1
Cochwillan, Carnarvonshire . . . . . H. Hughes . . . . .	20
Flintshire Genealogical Notes ( <i>continued</i> ). . . . . E. A. Ebbelwhite . . . . .	29
Report of the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting held at Launceston . . . . .	53
Notes on Border Parishes—Whitney Church . . . . . M. L. Dawson . . . . .	81
Human Frontal Bone, from Strata Florida . . . . . W. G. Smith . . . . .	94
Epigraphic Notes . . . . . Prof. J. Rhys . . . . .	98
Lewis Morris's Notes on Some Inscribed Stones in Wales . . . . . E. Owen . . . . .	129
Report of the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting held at Launceston ( <i>continued</i> ) . . . . .	145
Cambrian Archæological Association, Statement of Accounts for 1895 . . . . .	176
Notes on the Fortifications of Mediæval Tenby . . . . . E. Laws . . . . .	177
Haverfordwest in 1572 . . . . . Rev. J. Phillips . . . . .	193
The Trawsfynydd Tankard: with Notes on "Late-Celtic" Art . . . . . J. R. Allen . . . . .	212
Report of the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting held at Launceston ( <i>continued</i> ) . . . . .	233
Cambrian Archæological Association:— The Annual Meeting at Aberystwith. Committee Meeting at Shrewsbury . . . . .	272
Notes on the Fortifications of Mediæval Tenby . . . . . E. Laws . . . . .	273

	PAGE
Catalogue of the Early Christian Monuments in Pembrokeshire . . . J. R. Allen .	290
Notes on Encaustic Tiles and the Designs Portrayed on them . . . O. B. Peter .	307
The Tomb of the Earl of Richmond in St. David's Cathedral . . . E. Allen .	315
Notes on "Late-Celtic" Art . . . J. R. Allen .	325
Report of the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting held at Launceston ( <i>continued</i> ) . . .	337
REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS . . .	73, 271, 356
ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES . . .	79, 165, 258, 353

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# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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## NOTES ON ANCIENT WELSH MEASURES OF LAND.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

THE study of ancient Welsh land-measures involves so many interesting questions that I should like to put on record the results of an investigation which I made into this subject above eight years ago.

The Venedotian Code explicitly declares that the Welsh *troedfedd*, or foot-measure, contained nine *modfeddi*. Now what was the length of the ancient *modfedd*? It may be conceded at once that the old measures of length were not calculated with the precision of modern times. But I maintain that the *modfedd* was *practically* identical with the English statute inch, and that the ancient Welsh foot contained nine such inches. This is how the inch and foot are defined in the Venedotian Code: "Three lengths of a barley-corn in the inch (strictly *thumb-measure*), three inches in a palm-breadth, three palm-breadths in the foot measure."<sup>1</sup>

The first time I tried the length of three barley-corns I found them measure exactly one statute inch; but generally speaking, in the samples of barley I examined, three barley-corns set end to end measured rather more than an inch. Three barley-corns, however, repre-

<sup>1</sup> Ven. Code (*Dull Gwynedd*), book ii, ch. xvii, sec. 5.

sent too small a number to give satisfactory results ; I therefore measured, three times, twenty-seven corns taken without picking, the length of which, set carefully end to end, should equal the old Welsh foot (*troedfedd*) of nine inches. The first twenty-seven corns I tried measured 9.56 inches ; the second, 9.45 inches ; and the third, again 9.45 inches. But here I may say that a corn-merchant of great experience told me that the corns in the sample I showed him were rather long, and that if twenty-seven of them set on a line measured about 9.5 inches, twenty-seven corns of the next sample I got might very well measure about 8.5 inches. However, we need not suppose that the Welsh *modfedd* was absolutely identical with the English inch. It is sufficient to imagine that the length of the two was sufficiently near each other to warrant (when it became necessary to equate the measures of Wales with those of England), not merely the identification of the *modfedd* with the inch, but of the *troedfedd* with the half-cubit of nine inches.

What makes it probable that this identification really took place *in most cases*, is that the foot of nine inches is actually contained in most of the customary acres still, or formerly, in use in Wales.

Let us begin with the rod, or *llath*,<sup>1</sup> of eighteen feet, which the Gwentian Code calls "the rod of Hywel Dda"; eighteen such rods in length, and two in breadth, forming the *erw*.<sup>2</sup> Now eighteen feet of nine inches would equal thirteen and a half statute feet, or four and a half yards ; and the rod of thirteen and a half statute feet is still actually used in Montgomeryshire, Brecknockshire, Radnorshire, and elsewhere, although the

<sup>1</sup> I shall always use the word *llath* in the indefinite sense of a rod, which is its right meaning, applying it to measuring poles of various lengths. *Llath* must, of course, be distinguished from *llathen*.

<sup>2</sup> Gwentian Code (*Dull Gwent*), book ii, ch. xxxiii, sec. ii. "A deu naw troet ued yg gwialen Hywel da; adeunaw llath [auyd] yn hyt yr erw, adwy lath o let."

*erw* of the Gwentian Code (729 statute square yards),<sup>1</sup> so far as I know, nowhere survives. But if the *erw* does not survive, "the rod of Hywel Dda" does; and if we set out a strip of land two of these rods in breadth, and twenty of them in length, making the strip thus ten times longer than broad, instead of nine times, as the Code prescribes, we shall get what we may call an *erw* (or, to use the local word, a *stangel*) of 810 square yards. Then three of these *erwau*, lying side by side, will give the well known, so-called "customary acre" of 2,430 square yards, and four of these will give the other well known, so-called "customary acre" of 3,240 square yards; which latter is called a *cyfar* in Brecknockshire (*y cyfar Brycheiniog*), and an *ystang* (colloquially a *stang*) in Montgomeryshire.

Thus:  $(13.5 \times 2) \times (13.5 \times 20) = 7290$  sq. feet

And  $\frac{7290}{9} = 810$  sq. yds.

Then  $810 \times 3 = 2430$  sq. yds.

And  $810 \times 4 = 3240$  sq. yds.

The first-named "customary acre" will then be twenty rods long by six broad, and the second, twenty rods long by eight broad.

That the Montgomeryshire *stang*, or "customary acre", really had the form, and probably the origin, postulated by the description thus given, will be made clear by the following relation. Mr. Bennett of Glan yr Afon, Llanidloes, at the instance of Mr. Evan Powell, also of Llanidloes, was good enough to collect for me, in the year 1887, some information as to the land-measures of Montgomeryshire. In the prosecution of his inquiries he called upon Richard Rees of Llawr y Glyn, then eighty-two years of age, who many years ago used to do all the *tori bettin*,<sup>2</sup> or sod-paring work,

<sup>1</sup>  $\frac{(13.5 \times 2) \times (13.5 \times 18)}{9} = 729$  sq. yds.

<sup>2</sup> *Bettin*, also pronounced *betting*, and in South Wales, as Mr. Phillimore tells me, *bieting*, in three syllables. *Bieting* is derived from the English "beat", the early form of "peat".

in that neighbourhood. When he told Richard Rees on what business he was come, the old man, first of all, got out of his wain-house his measuring-stick, which he called "a quart rod", and then described its length: "Pedair llathen a haner yn exact" (*exactly four and a half yards*), said he. Well, there is "the rod of Hywel Dda", containing thirteen and a half square feet, or eighteen feet of nine inches. The old man finally took Mr. Bennett into the field, and measuring on the ground twenty times the length of the rod in one direction, and then, at right angles, eight times its length, said: "Dyna i chwi stang o dir" (*there's a stang of land for you*).

From this it is evident that the *stang*, or *cyfar*, of 3,240 square yards, has neither the form nor the contents of any of the *erwau* of the Welsh Codes; is not, in short, an *erw* at all. Its form and its contents, however, become at once intelligible when we learn that it is composed of four *erwau* lying side by side, as the other customary acre, of 2,430 square yards, is composed of three such *erwau*, each *erw* being an acre in miniature (ten times longer than broad) built up out of the rod of Hywel Dda; the rod of Gwent (containing thirteen and a half statute feet) according exactly with the proportions indicated in the Venedotian Code, but not precisely with those given in the two other Welsh Codes.

The question now arises whether the word *erw*, in the comparatively modern sense in which it is made to mean an "acre" or "customary acre", be correct; and the answer is,—Certainly not, if we are dealing with the *erwau* of the Welsh legal Codes. Even so late as A.D. 1620 the *erw* of Bromfield is carefully distinguished from the *acr*, or customary acre, which seems to have contained four *erwau*. There must have been once a Welsh name for "the customary acre"; in fact, in some districts we know that it was called a *cyfar*, and in others a *stang*,—if the latter be, indeed, a Welsh word; but in other districts, especially in South Wales, where

the customary acres are often large, we find that four *cyfeiriau*, or four *ystangau*, form a "customary acre", there distinctly called an *erw*; and the use of the name *erw* in this sense is in these districts very old. Still the word *erw* is never used with this meaning in any of the Welsh Codes.

And now two other questions are suggested. First, how are we to translate into English the word *erw*, as it occurs in the Codes, so as to convey an accurate idea of the form and contents of it, as these are there laid down? We cannot use the word "acre"; for though a Venedotian *erw*, like the English statute acre, is ten times longer than broad,<sup>1</sup> its contents are very much smaller. It might be called a "rood", to the area of which the *erw* roughly corresponds, if the rood were not *forty* times longer than broad. So that it appears as though there were no precise equivalent in English for the *erw* of the Welsh Codes.

Finally comes the last question, Is there any actually existing word in *Welsh* which we may employ to designate the *erwau* of the Welsh Codes, so as to avoid importing into our discussion of them the wholly different meaning which the existing use of the name *erw* connotes? Yes, I think so. There is the word *stangel*; and this, or the literary form *ystangel* (plural *ystangelau*), is the name which I shall often henceforth give to the *erw* of the Codes when I want to distinguish between it and the modern and larger *erw*.

I have said that the *shape* of the Montgomeryshire *stang* (twenty rods long by eight broad) differed from the shape of any of the *erwau* described in the Welsh Codes; but too much stress must not be laid upon this fact, for it is obvious that a piece of land whose dimen-

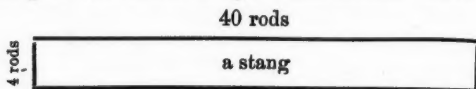
<sup>1</sup> The *erw* of the Gwentian Code was, as we have seen, nine times longer than broad; and the *erw* of the Demetian Code, as we shall hereafter see, eight times longer; and yet it is certain, from a study of the old "customary acres" of both Gwent and Dyfed, that even in those districts the *erw* (or *ystangel*) must have been altered in form so as to assume the *proportions*, in length to breadth, of ten to one.

sions are expressed by the multiples  $20 \times 8$ , contains precisely the same area as is expressed by the multiples  $40 \times 4$ ; and a strip set out according to the dimensions last given would have exactly the form which the Venedotian Code at any rate requires. George Owen, in his *Description of Pembrokeshire* (A.D. 1603), tells us, in fact, that "8 poles in bredth, and xx in length, or 4 in bredth, and 40 in length, maketh a stange".<sup>1</sup>

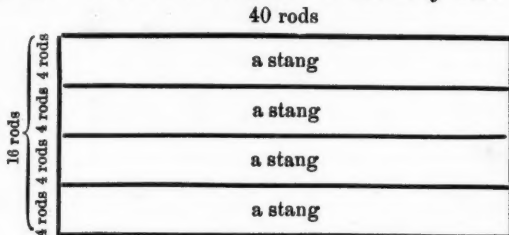
It may well have been that in the arable areas of certain townships, the quality of the land, or the uneven character of its surface, was such as not to permit the full length of the furrow being obtained; or other conditions may be imagined which rendered the one form for the stang more convenient than the other.

But the area of these stangs at once prevents them from being identified with the *erwau* (= *stangelau*) of the Codes. And besides this, George Owen, after describing the composition of the Pembrokeshire stang, as above quoted, goes on to say, "4 of these stanges make the Pembrokeshire acre"; that is, "the customary acre", or *erw* as it is now also called.

Now see what this involves. Let us suppose that the stang is ten times longer than broad. Here it is:—



Now place four of these together, side by side, so as to make the so-called *erw* or "customary acre":—



16 to 40=8 to 20.

<sup>1</sup> 1892 edition, pp. 133 and 134.

Thus, not merely is the excess of contents increased fourfold, but no sooner have we recovered the correct form for the *stang*, but we lose it again straightway. It is plain that the modern *erw* is not the same as the ancient, and it is equally plain that the usual form of the modern *cyfar*, or *stang*, is due to three or four *stangelau* lying side by side, and that these *stangelau* correspond in form and approximate in area to the *erwau* of the Codes. The *stang* of Montgomeryshire would thus be plotted out :—

A *stang*.

8 rods 2 rods 2 rods 2 rods 2 rods	20 rods	a <i>stangel</i>
		a <i>stangel</i>
		a <i>stangel</i>
		a <i>stangel</i>

How the word *erw* came to be applied to the "customary acre" I do not pretend to explain.

Richard Rees called his rod "a quart rod". In fact, a rod squared was called a *quart*, and contained  $20\frac{1}{4}$  sq. yds. ( $\frac{13.5 \times 13.5}{9} = 20.25$ ), and 160 *quarts* made a *stang*.

But I dare say it would be known at Llawr y Glyn, as elsewhere, by the indefinite name *llath*. In South Wales I believe it was formerly called *pren naw* (=rod of nine), as containing nine *cyfelinau*, or cubits of one foot and a half each ( $9 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 13\frac{1}{2}$  feet). In Carnarvonshire and other parts of Gwynedd the name *paladr*, or spear, is applied to it.

But in the Welsh Laws another rod is mentioned. The Venedotian and Demetian Codes both speak of "a rod equal in length to the long yoke".<sup>1</sup> This rod was

<sup>1</sup> "Gwyalen gyhyt a[r hyr yeu] honno." (Venedotian Code, *Dull Gwynedd*, book ii, ch. xvii, sec. 6; see also Demetian Code, *Dull Dywed*, book ii, ch. xx, sec. 8.)



used to set out the *erwau* of Gwynedd and Dyfed. It contained sixteen feet of nine inches, and was therefore exactly equivalent to a rod of twelve statute feet. It was in South Wales sometimes called *pren wyth* (=rod of eight), as containing eight *cyfelinau*, or cubits ( $8 + 1\frac{1}{2} = 12$ ).

Now this rod of twelve feet is still actually in use, and is the basis of at least two other "customary acres". If, following the directions of the Venedotian Code,<sup>1</sup> we set out with this rod a strip three rods broad and thirty long, we get an *ystangel* (for it is important to remember that the *erwau* of the Welsh Codes are *ystangelau*, and not acres), which contains 1,440 square yards; and three of these *ystangelau*, lying side by side, will give "the customary acre" of 4,320 square yards, while four of them so lying will yield another "customary acre", that of 5,760 square yards, used in parts of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire, and found also in Cornwall.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 (12 \times 3) \times (12 \times 30) & = & 12960 \text{ sq. feet} \\
 \text{And } \frac{12960}{9} & = & 1440 \text{ sq. yds.} \\
 \text{Then } 1440 \times 3 & = & 4320 \text{ sq. yds.} \\
 \text{And } 1440 \times 4 & = & 5760 \text{ sq. yds.}
 \end{array}$$

It is certain, however, that the last-named acre is, in many districts, derived from the rod of nine feet, and is built up after another pattern. (See p. 14.)

The Demetian Code also prescribes a rod of the same length:—"There are sixteen feet in the length of the long yoke, and there are sixteen yokes in the length of the *erw*, and two in its breadth."<sup>2</sup> The *erw*, or

<sup>1</sup> These directions are very vaguely expressed, and when I was writing my *History of Ancient Tenures in the Marches of North Wales* I had not yet caught their true meaning; but that they were meant to have the signification above given to them is now, I believe, quite clear. I owe this explanation to the late Mr. O. C. Pell.

<sup>2</sup> Demetian Code (*Dull Dyfed*), book ii, ch. xx, sec. 8. These sixteen feet are, of course, feet of nine inches, and are equivalent to twelve feet of twelve inches.







*ystangel*, of Dyfed would then contain 512 square yards,  $\frac{(12 \times 2) \times (12 \times 16)}{9} = 510$ ; but I do not know of the existence of any such *ystangel*, or of any *ystang*, or "customary acre", derived from it. (See note on p. 5.)

This same rod is also actually used in setting out the *cyfar* of 2,560 square yards. This *cyfar* is called in Brecknockshire (to distinguish it from the *cyfar Brycheiniog* of 3,240 square yards) the *cyfar bach* (little *cyfar*) or *cyfar bieting*. (See note 2, p. 3.) But in that county it is treated as an *ystang*, being, as Mr. R. James of Llanwrtyd tells me, twenty rods long by eight broad. It may thus be composed of four *ystangelau* lying side by side, each *ystangel* being twenty rods long by two broad, and containing 640 square yards. Thus :

$$(12 \times 2) \times (12 \times 20) = 5760 \text{ sq. feet}$$

$$\text{And } \frac{5760}{9} = 640 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

$$\text{Then } 640 \times 4 = 2560 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

The *cyfar*<sup>1</sup> of Flintshire contained also, as I find, 2,560 square yards; but since the Flintshire rod, as appears almost proved, was one of twenty-four feet, the *cyfar* derived therefrom must have been an *ystangel*, not an *ystang*, measuring twenty rods in its length, and two in its breadth. Thus :

$$\frac{(24 \times 2) \times (24 \times 20)}{9} = 2560 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

The length of the rod of Northern Powys, however, is known with absolute certainty. (See Norden's "Survey of the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, A.D. 1620", Harleian MS., 3696.) It measured twenty-four feet, and there were one hundred and sixty square rods in the "customary acre". This acre was also composed of

<sup>1</sup> The English name for the Flintshire *cyfar* is "a yoking",—a name most significant, as indicating co-aration.

four "roods", equal in area to the *cyfeiriau* of Flintshire, and apparently called *erwau* in Welsh; each "rood" being almost certainly twenty rods long by two broad, so that the acre contained 10,240 square yards ( $2,560 \times 4$ ).

The "customary acre" of Northern Powys was also used throughout Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Southern Lancashire (being there called "the Staffordshire" or "Cheshire acre"), as well as in parts of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Glamorganshire; where, however, it is differently derived.<sup>1</sup> In the last named county it is called *erw Llanguig*. I shall hereafter speak more fully of the class of names of which this name is an example.

The "customary acre" of Northern Powys has been displaced long since by the statute acre; but the 160th part of it—the squared rod of 24 feet, or 64 yards square ( $\frac{24 \times 24}{9} = 64$ ) is still in use over a very large area. The linear measure of twenty-four feet is also commonly used for hedging, ditching, walling, etc. In Wales the measure of 64 yards square is called either "the square rod", or *y rhwd sgwar*, while in neighbouring parts of England it is called "the Welsh rood", "the square rood", or "the digging rood". It is chiefly employed in connection with potato-growing or sod-paring. I have found, or heard of, this measure as being used throughout Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, Eastern Denbighshire, Hopedale, Moldsdale,<sup>2</sup> Cheshire, Shropshire, Northern Herefordshire, parts of Staffordshire, and, if my memory serves me aright, throughout Southern Lancashire also.

It will be observed that what I may call the central and main portion of this large district is nearly conter-

<sup>1</sup> Derived there, not from the rod of twenty-four feet, but from that of twelve, forty rods long by sixteen broad.

<sup>2</sup> Of course this "square rood" is the fortieth part of the Flintshire *cyfar*, as well as of the *cyfar bach* of Brecknockshire.

minous with the ancient, undivided, and unclipped principedom of Powys before the advances of the Mercians and Northumbrians were made; but I attribute the wide use of "the square rood" to the diffusion throughout North Wales of Cheshire methods of agriculture, and especially of the practice of sod-paring; for, whatever the local measures, all work of this kind is done in Wales by the rood of sixty-four square yards. The spread of this measure would be helped by the fact of its identity with the fortieth part of the Flintshire *cyfar* and of the *erw* of Eastern Denbighshire. Its very name, *y rhwd sgwar*,<sup>1</sup> shows that it is an immigrant from England. Its course was evidently from Cheshire, through Denbighshire and Flintshire to Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, whence it probably spread through Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Radnorshire, to Southern Shropshire and Herefordshire. On this supposition we understand how it is sometimes, in the two counties last named, known as "the Welsh rood".

In South Wales, the rod or *llath* is often called a *bat* (Breton, *baz*=a stick; Irish, *bat*, *bata*=a stick or staff; Middle English, *batte*; Modern English, *bat*, as in cricket-*bat*). It varies in length in almost every hundred, sometimes in every parish. It is either nine, eleven, eleven and a half, or twelve feet,<sup>2</sup> while in some parts of Glamorganshire the double bat is used as a rod or pole. It is a mistake to suppose that the name *bat* was confined to the rod of eleven feet. George Owen of Henllys calls all the poles used in Pembrokeshire "land battes". The rod of eleven feet, however,

<sup>1</sup> Its commonest name in Wales is *rhwd o dir*, a rood of land.

<sup>2</sup> "In Pembrokeshire the pole differreth allmost in every hundred of the sheere from other, for in some place the pole is but ix foote, and in some place xii foote, and so differinge betweene both, as shall appeare; and this seemeth to be first so devised according to the goodnes of the ground, for in the best soyle is vsed the least measure, and so of the contrarie, the pole being knowne, they differre altogether in somming of the acre."—Owen's *Description of Pembrokeshire*, p. 133, ed. 1892.

is worthy of especial notice, if only because in one part of Glamorganshire it was known as *llath Eglwys Silin* (the rod of Eglwys Silin, or of Silin's Church),<sup>1</sup> a name which suggests that the rod generally used in a particular district was kept in the parish church of that district. In the *Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures*, printed in 1820, this rod is called that of "Eglwys haw",<sup>2</sup> a name which suggests a similar conclusion. So the "customary acre" derived from the rod of eleven and a half feet was known as *Erw Ferthyr Tudfyl* (= the acre of Merthyr Tudfyl), and *Erw Llanfabon* (= the acre of Llanfabon). And I have already called attention to another "customary acre" called *Erw Llangiwig*.

Of the rods or *bats* of nine and of twelve feet I have already spoken. The *bats* of ten, of eleven, and of eleven and a half feet, are peculiar in this respect, that they do not make up an even number of feet of nine inches. The first makes thirteen feet of nine inches *plus* one-third of a foot; the second, fourteen such feet *plus* two-thirds of a foot; and the third, fifteen such feet *plus* one-third of a foot. Now these several fractions represent exactly, the first and third, one palm-breadth; and the second, two palm-breadths. So that the fact of the continuance of these *bats* is no way fatal to the assumption of the former existence of the foot of nine inches, each foot divided into three palm-breadths, but is confirmatory of that assumption. The *bats* of ten, of eleven, and of eleven and a half feet, are plainly intractable survivals of traditional *llathau*. It is also to be said that the "customary acres" derived from these *bats* do not contain an even number of square yards.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thos. Thomas of Pontypridd, tells me that the rod of Eglwys Silin is really twenty-two feet long; that is to say, it is a *double bat* of eleven feet. Of the "customary acres" derived from double *bats* I shall speak hereafter.

<sup>2</sup> "Eglwys haw" is plainly a mistake, standing either for Eglwys Silin or for Eglwys Wrw.

In looking at the "customary acres" of South Wales, built up from the *bats* already named, it would appear that they should be arranged in two great groups, each group comprising two corresponding classes. There is, first, the group of "acres", each of which is derived from a *single bat*, and is composed of four *ystangau*, containing 640 or 768 square *bats*. There is, secondly, the group of "acres", each of which is derived from a *double bat*, and consists of a single *ystang*, containing 160 or 192 square *bats*.

**FIRST GROUP. First Class.**—Beginning with the first class of the first group, each *ystang* is forty rods long by four broad, and four such *ystangau* lying side by side, as shown on p. 6, form the so-called *erw* or "customary acre". That is to say, the *erw* is forty rods long by sixteen broad; and instead of, as in English statute measure, multiplying the square of the rod by  $40 \times 4 = 160$ , we have to multiply by  $40 \times 4 \times 4 = 640$ , to get the area of the "acre". This explains the fact that, spite of the shortness of the rods, the contents of the acres are larger than the contents of the English acre.

**Second Class.**—In a few cases, however, as with the acres of the second class of the first group, the *ystang* is not ten times longer than broad. In these exceptional cases its length is twelve times greater than its breadth. That is to say, the *ystang*, while four rods broad, is forty-eight (not forty) rods long; so that instead of multiplying the square of the rod by  $40 \times 4 \times 4 = 640$ , we have, if we want to get the area of the acre, to multiply by  $48 \times 4 \times 4 = 768$ ; and the "acre" is thus 48 rods long by 16 broad, and its length is in proportion to its breadth as three to one. This seems to have been the form assumed by the "acres" known as *Erw Eglwys Silin*, *Erw Ferthyr Tudfyl*, and *Erw Llanfabon*, in all which cases the four *ystangau* forming the *erw* were called *cyfeiriau*.

**SECOND GROUP. First Class.**—Now we come to the

first class of the "customary acres", or *erwau* of the second group. Each of these *erwau* was forty *double* rods long by four broad, and was composed of four *ystangelau* lying side by side, the *ystangel* in this case being a true rod, forty times longer than broad.

*Second Class.*—In the second class of this group, the length of the *ystangelau* is forty-eight times greater than the breadth; and as there are four of these *ystangelau* in the *erw*, the latter is twelve times longer than broad. A simple calculation will show that in the first class there are 160 square *bats* of double length, and in the second class 192 such square *bats*.

I do not desire to burden this paper with formulas specifically intended to prove these several points; but if the reader care to examine the formulas given further on in this paper, to illustrate other points, he will find all these statements proved.

I have shown on p. 8 how the "customary acre" of 5,760 square yards *might* be produced from the rod of twelve feet; but in South Wales it appears, in fact, to have been produced from the rod of nine feet, and to have differed somewhat in form from the "acre" which the rod of twelve feet would have yielded; that is, instead of being thirty rods long by twelve broad, it was forty long by sixteen broad. Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} (9 \times 4) \times (9 \times 40) &= 1440 \text{ sq. yds.} \\ \text{And } 1443 \times 4 &= 5760 \text{ sq. yds.} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly I have shown on p. 9 how the *cyfar* of Brecknockshire, containing 2,560 square yards, was derived from the rod of twelve feet; and on the same page how the Flintshire *cyfar* and the old Denbighshire *erw*, both having the same contents, were derived from the rod of twenty-four feet; but the *ystangel* of 2,560 square yards, contained in *Erw Llangiwig*, though derived from the same rod as the first-named *cyfar*, had a different form, and although similar in form to the



last-named *cyfar*, was derived from a different rod. It was obtained thus :

$$(12 \times 4) \times (12 \times 40) = 2560 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

And four of these *ystangelau* (so actually called) made the *erw*, or "customary acre" of 10,240 square yards ( $2560 \times 4 = 10240$ ) formerly used throughout parts of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Glamorganshire. Thus we see that acres having the same area in different parts of the country may have a quite different origin.

Now I must speak of the "customary acre" of 7,840 square yards, called *Mesur Meisgyn*, because used in the Vale of Miskin as well as in Pembrokeshire and other parts of Glamorganshire. According to the *Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures* (1820) it is derived from the rod of ten and a half feet, already mentioned, and is built up thus :

$$\frac{(10.5 \times 4) \times (10.5 \times 40)}{9} = \text{cyfar of 1960 sq. yds.}$$

$$\text{Then } 1960 \times 4 = \text{acre or erw of 7840 sq. yds.}$$

Mr. Thomas of Pontypridd, however, tells me that the rod actually used is the *double bat* of twenty-one feet. In that case the "acre" would be a true *erw* in form, though not in area, and would be obtained thus :

$$\frac{(21 \times 4) \times (21 \times 40)}{9} = 7840 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

Now this rod of twenty-one feet suggests some interesting conclusions. First of all it is the *double bat* of ten and a half feet mentioned in an earlier paragraph of this paper. It is the *triple bat* of seven feet, of the existence of which I have evidence, in Breconshire;<sup>1</sup> and it is the half *bat* of forty-two feet which appears

<sup>1</sup> Near Llanwrtyd. My authority for this statement is Mr. R. James of that place. Mr. James also tells me that a "perch of turf-balk" in the neighbourhood of Llanwrtyd is "eleven feet in length, and a yard and one peat in breadth."

to have been formerly used in several districts of South Wales. Thus this twenty-one feet rod, or its double, or one or other of its component parts, was evidently very widely diffused.

And here must be stated a very curious fact. The rod of twenty-one feet was also the rod of Ireland, or of a great part of Ireland. Was the Irish rod, then, introduced into South Wales by Erse invaders? Or have it and the rods derived from it been bequeathed to us by the pre-Brythonic people of this country who in many districts long remained unabsorbed by their Cymric conquerors? These are questions easy to put, but difficult, if not impossible, to answer.

Now let me sweep up the leavings of the feast. There are only two rods remaining of which I need say anything. There is, first, the *gwrhyd* (= a man's height). I have heard of it, but do not know enough about it to touch on it to any purpose. I may point out, however, that in the Acts of the Apostles (Welsh Bible) it translates the Greek word *ὀπυυὰ*, which in the English Bible is rendered "fathom" (= six feet?). If this be its true length, the *gwrhyd* would be the half *bat* of twelve feet. But perhaps, like other rods, its length varied in different districts.

I have now only to speak of "the rod of Anglesey". Mr. Thomas Prichard of Llanerch y Medd, has one of these rods in his house, and has seen another, both measuring exactly forty inches. Of forty inches also was the Anglesey rod, which documentary evidence attests, although in a manuscript printed in the 1881 volume of *Archæologia Cambrensis* (p. 64), the length of it is given as thirty-nine and a half, or thirty-nine and five-eighths inches, "or much thereabouts". But this rod of forty inches, which, like the rod of thirteen and a half feet, was also called a *paladr*, was in use in Carnarvonshire as well as in Anglesey. Mr. Thomas Roberts, C.E., Portmadoc, tells me that he once saw an old map and terrier, dated 1755, at the beginning of which was the following note :

"Parish of Llangybi, Hundred of Eifionydd:

5 Welch yards and a quarter (40 inches to the yard)	
each way . . . . .	= 1 pole or paladr
30 poles . . . . .	= 1 yard land
5 yard lands and 8 poles . . . . .	= 1 statute acre."

We may disregard the last item, and assume that if the "yardland", or true *erw*, had thirty *pelydr* in its length, it had three in its breadth. Then this is what we get as the contents of that *erw*:

$$\frac{(5.25 \times 40) \times (5.25 \times 40)}{144 \times 9} = 34 \text{ sq. yds.} = 1 \text{ sq. paladr}$$

And  $34 \times 30 \times 3 = 3060 \text{ sq. yds.} = 1 \text{ erw or "yardland"}$ .

On the other hand, the *Report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures* (1820) declares that five *llathen* (=yards) and a third "make an acre of 3,240 square yards, each containing thirty perches of thirteen and a half feet square" (p. 22). But it is quite plain that the Commissioners have here made a muddle, confounding two distinct rods and two distinct "customary acres"; and it is possible to put one's fingers on the point where they have gone astray. Their mistake is due to a misunderstanding of the word *yardland*. They have translated it by the word *llathen*, which means a yard-measure. Dr. Owen Pugh has made a similar blunder. *Llathen o dir* is "a yard of land". The Anglesey and Carnarvonshire "yardland", on the other hand, is not the English "yardland", which is a group of scattered strips of ploughed land. It is simply an incorrect English name for a Welsh *erw*. I believe the "customary acre" derived from the rod of forty inches was, as above shown, 3,060 square yards; but, as already has been said, the more common "customary acre" of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey was that of 3,240 square yards; and this, as the Commissioners admit, was derived from the rod of thirteen and a half feet, "the rod of Hywel Dda"; and in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, the acre of 3,240 square yards was in

later times, at least, it appears, not built up as shown on p. 3, but thus :

$$\frac{(13.5 \times 3) \times (13.5 \times 30)}{9} = 607.5 \text{ sq. yds.} = \text{the real } erw \text{ or "yardland".}$$

$$\text{Then } 607.5 \times 5\frac{1}{3} = 3240 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

This, however, seems a strange method of laying out an acre, and I cannot help thinking that it was plotted at first as I have shown on p. 3, and that its later form was due to some confusion arising out of the fact of *two* prevailing measures in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire.

I ought to say that very few of the aforementioned measures are now used, although most of them still lingered in some districts less than a hundred years ago. They are nearly all now superseded by the measures known as "imperial" or "statute".

And now let me resume. I have not asserted the *absolute* identity of the primitive Welsh *troedfedd* with the measure of nine English inches, but only their *practical* identity. What I have stated is that the length of the two was so nearly equal as to have led, in most cases, to their identification, when it became necessary to equate the measures of Wales with those of England. Spite of the existence of several rods which I have described as being probably "intractable survivals" of old Welsh *llathau*, I believe such an equation to have actually taken place, and I have shown that nearly all the "customary acres" of Wales can be explained on the assumption of that identification. What was the exact length of the early *modfedd* and *troedfedd*, I do not know. I leave the settlement of this question to those who have minutely studied, not merely the land-measures of a single corner of Britain, but those of other parts of the same country and of the Continent, and have compared them with each other. I have but put on record the results of my researches into those land-measures of Wales, the existence of which can be proved, and have indicated the conclu-

sions which seem to follow. I do not pretend that all the deductions I have announced are valid ; but since the problems bound up in a consideration of the subject herein treated have occupied my attention for years, I have ventured to think it might be well to put my conclusions on record, so that other students may supplement and correct them.

I hope hereafter to write a paper, supplementary to the present one, in which "*Ancient Welsh Measures of Capacity*" will be dealt with.

## COCHWILLAN, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

AN earlier volume of *Archæologia Cambrensis*<sup>1</sup> contains two short papers describing the remains of the old house of Cochwillan and the families connected therewith.

The first of the two papers appears with the author's initials, "J. E.", attached thereto. I believe we have to thank the late Archdeacon Evans for this account. The second, containing additional notes by E. L. B., has been penned by the late Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Cochwillan was the original seat of the Griffiths before they acquired Penrhyn. In all probability the original occupied the site of the house which is still standing, though those portions which remain do not belong to a period earlier than the latter half of the fifteenth century.

From the style of its architecture, we might assign the erection of the hall, in its present form, to the period between 1450 and 1480.

Grufydd ap Gwylim ap Grufydd of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, we are informed, in conformity to the custom of Gavel-Kind, gave Cochwillan to his second son Robert, who was afterwards styled Robin of Cochwillan.<sup>2</sup> Gwylim ap Grufydd, the eldest son of Grufydd ap Gwylim ap Grufydd, became possessed of Penrhyn.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Third ser., vol. xii (1866), pp. 132, 303.

<sup>2</sup> *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, William Williams of Llandegai (1802), p. 136.

<sup>3</sup> "A Genealogical Account of the Families of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, compiled in the year 1764", by the Rev. John Thomas, A.M., Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Beaumaris; published with Williams' *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, p. 171.







Archdeacon Evans states that Robin obtained Cochwillan about the year 1360.<sup>1</sup> It appears, however, that a mistake has certainly been made in assigning the event to this date. It would seem that Robin did not come into the property till the fifteenth century.

The knowledge of the dates of certain events connected with the family have led us to this conclusion.

It was only in 1353 that Grufydd, the great grandson of Ednyfed Vychan and great grandfather of Robin, acquired Penrhyn by marriage with Eva, the great grand-daughter of Iarddur of Penrhyn.<sup>2</sup>

Jonet, the daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton, Knt., Robin's sister-in-law, and his brother Gwilim of Penrhyn's second wife, was living, according to the Rev. John Thomas, in the fourth year of Henry VI, 1426.<sup>3</sup> She died in 1440.<sup>4</sup>

According to Lewys Dwnn, Gwilim married Sioned, the daughter of Sir William Stanley, Knt.,<sup>5</sup> who was living on the 10th August 1466 (6 Edward IV).<sup>6</sup> Sir Samuel Meyrick, in his notes to Lewys Dwnn, therefore places the date of the death of Jonet or Sioned at least twenty-six years later than Mr. Baker in his work on *Plâs Mawr*.

The Rev. John Thomas states that Grufydd ap Robin, the eldest son of Robin of Cochwillan, by his first wife, Angharad, married, 7 Henry VI, Malet, daughter of Grufydd Derwas ap Meyrick Lloyd of Nanney.<sup>7</sup>

Thomas ap Robin, the son of Robin by his second wife Lowry, was beheaded in 1466,<sup>8</sup> near Conway Castle, by the orders of Lord Herbert, Earl of

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vol. xii, p. 133.

<sup>2</sup> "Plâs Mawr, Conway", Arthur Baker and Herbert Baker, p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, p. 172.

<sup>4</sup> "Plâs Mawr", pedigree of Dorothy Griffiths.

<sup>5</sup> *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, by Lewys Dwnn, with notes by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick (1846), vol. ii, pp. 131, 155.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 131, note.

<sup>7</sup> *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, p. 178. <sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 178.

Pembroke, on account of his staunch adherence to the Lancastrian cause, and of assisting in conveying Edmund, Earl of Richmond, to France.<sup>1</sup>

William ap Grufydd ap Robin, Robin's grandson, is witness to a deed dated 12 January 1485 (2nd Rich. III).<sup>2</sup> He espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, and brought a troop of horse for his own retinue to the field of Bosworth on August 22, 1485.<sup>3</sup> On the 23rd Sep., in the first year of this king, he was appointed Sheriff of Carnarvonshire for life, and was holding office at Michaelmas 1496.<sup>4</sup>

The pedigree of the brothers, Gwilim of Penrhyn and Robin of Cochwillan, is given in Messrs. Arthur and Herbert Baker's work on *Plás Mawr, Conway*.<sup>5</sup> The various dates given in this pedigree were checked in many different ways, both by the authors and by the late Mr. Howel Lloyd.

We have seen above that Robin's brother Gwilim's second wife was living in the first half of the fifteenth century, and died in the year 1440, that his youngest son Thomas was beheaded in 1466, while his grandson, William ap Grufydd ap Robin, figures in 1485 and 1496. All these dates, together with others mentioned above, tend to convince us that Robin himself was living in the first half of the fifteenth century. It would therefore appear that, during his lifetime, after he came into the property, he still continued to occupy the old house of Cochwillan; while the rebuilding of the hall, in the form we now see it, was undertaken either by his son Grufydd or his grandson William.

Archdeacon Evans and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in

<sup>1</sup> *History of the Gwydir Family*, Sir John Wynne (published 1878), p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 86, note.

<sup>3</sup> *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, p. 178.

<sup>4</sup> *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 168, note.

<sup>5</sup> "*Plás Mawr*", pedigree of Dorothy Griffith.





their descriptions of Cochwillan, do not deal greatly with the architecture of the building.<sup>1</sup> The plan of the house is of a type commonly employed for English manorial houses during the previous or fourteenth century, which consisted of a simple parallelogram, with or without wings.

We are fortunate in possessing an agreement for the erection of such a house between Sir John Bishopsden of Lapworth, in the County of Warwick, and two masons, dated in the year 1314. A description of the house is contained in the form of contract.<sup>2</sup> The house is a simple parallelogram, and consists of a basement and upper floor. The basement is divided into two apartments, while one room, "the sovereign chamber", occupies the whole of the upper floor. Cochwillan, although differing somewhat in its internal arrangement, has much the same simple character of plan as Sir John Bishopsden's house.

A rectangular building, divided into three divisions by wooden partitions, is practically all that remains of the old house of Cochwillan.

The central portion is occupied by the hall. The entrances are placed in their usual positions at the lower, and, in this case, western end of the hall. The principal entrance is in the southern wall, close to the western screen, while a second entrance is placed nearly opposite it in the northern wall. The entrances appear to have always opened directly into the hall. The passage, so frequently met with, across the lower end of the hall, formed by a screen extending from wall to wall, and thus screening off the external doors, and protecting those occupying the hall from draughts, has apparently never existed in this example.

The opposite end of the hall would have been occu-

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vol. xii, pp. 132, 303.

<sup>2</sup> *Domestic Architecture in England from Edward I to Richard II*, by John Henry Parker, C.B., p. 5.

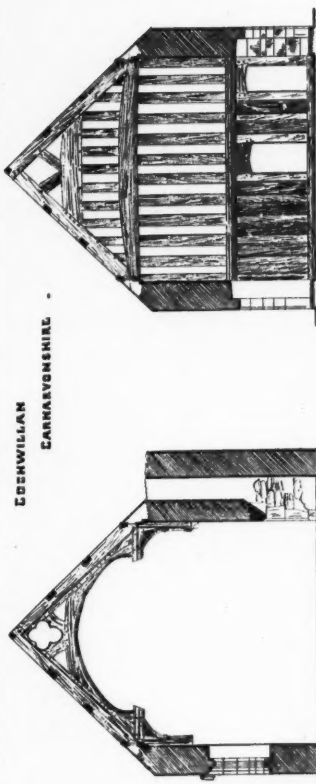
pied by the daïs, and have been lighted by a three-light traceried window, with four-centred arched head, in the northern wall, which has been built up. The partition-screen, which would have been behind the daïs, has been removed from its original position and refixed across the centre of this window. Its original position, a few feet further eastward, clear of the window, is indicated on the plan. A doorway in either end of the screen would probably have led to the private apartments and the solar, which would have been situated behind the daïs and not below the lower screen at the opposite end of the building, in the position suggested by Archdeacon Evans.<sup>1</sup>

The buttery would have been situated behind the western screen.

The walls of the building are constructed of rubble masonry. The older stonework is of remarkably good workmanship. That of the southern wall, from the doorway eastward, is superior to any of the other work. The stones employed in the external facing of this portion of the wall are, for the most part, of very large size, and fitted together with great skill. The stones employed in the facing of the northern wall are of smaller size, and appear to have been selected and worked with less care. The walling of the southern wall, west of the entrance, is of inferior workmanship, and appears to have undergone repairs at various times. The same remarks will apply to the western wall. The greater portion of the eastern wall has been rebuilt within the last few years. It, however, contains some remains of the old wall, and these continue for some little distance, to the south of the main building. The portion of the southern wall extending from the dais screen eastward to the eastern wall, does not belong to the original work. The house evidently had an eastern wing, extending southwards, and this portion of the wall dates from the time of the destruc-

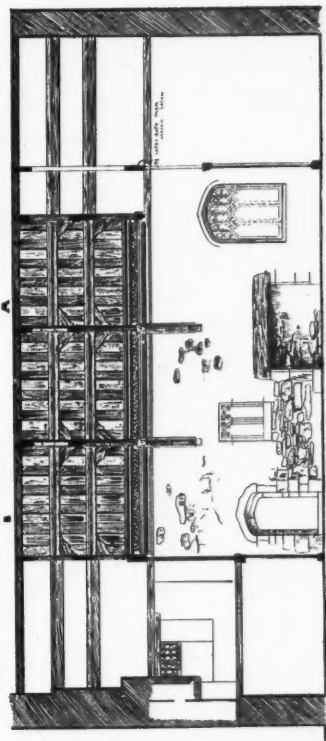
<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vol. xii, p. 135.

COCHWILLAN  
CARMARTHENSHIRE



CROSS SECTION 'Y' A A

CROSS SECTION 'W' B B



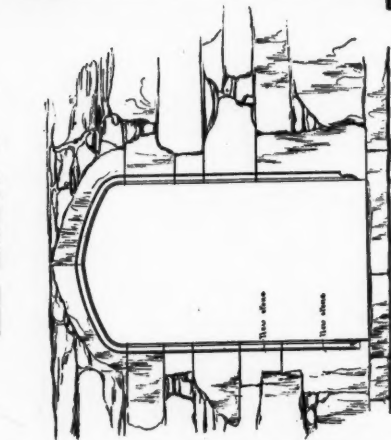
LONGITUDINAL SECTION A A

20 feet. Masses and drawn. Herald Hughes.

Fig. 14

# COCHWILLAN

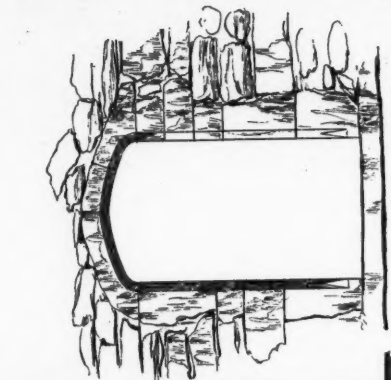
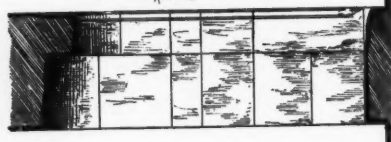
NEAR BANCOR -



Exterior Elevation

South Entrance

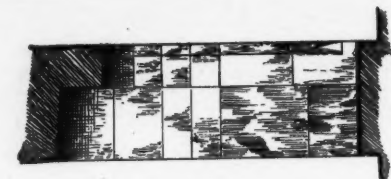
Section



Exterior Elevation

North Entrance

Section



Interior



Plan



Plan

Scale 1/4" = 1' 0"

Drawn and Measured by

Harold Hughes

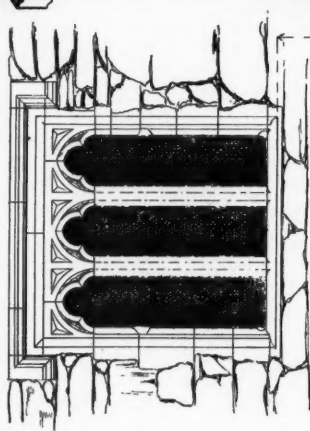
1911







COCHWILLAN  
CARNARVONSHIRE



Elevation

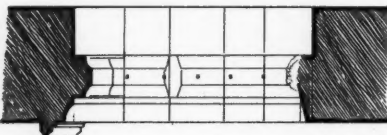
to show depth



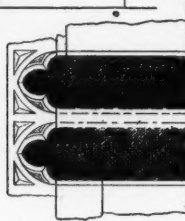
Plan

Window in South Wall of Hall

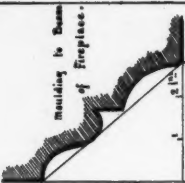
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 feet



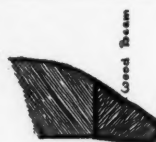
Section



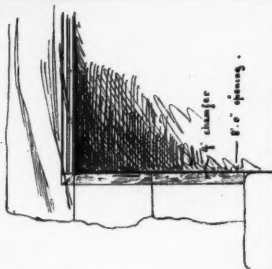
Window at top of Hall



Building to Room of Fireplace



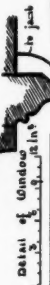
Wood Beam



Elevation

Fireplace in Hall

Design and Drawn Harold Hughes



Detail of Window

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 feet

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

tion of this wing. In all probability the house formerly possessed a corresponding western wing.

Both entrance doorways have four-centred, arched heads, and are constructed with few stones. The principal or southern entrance is ornamented with a small reed moulding. The northern entrance is of smaller size, and is absolutely plain with the exception of a chamfer carried round the arch and jambs, terminated with long broach stops.

The northern wall of the hall contains a large fireplace, the opening 8 ft. wide and 4 ft. 11 in. high. The head is flat and formed out of a wooden beam, moulded on the lower front edge and splayed upwards behind. The chimney projects considerably beyond the external face of the wall. The upper portion has been destroyed. It now terminates, and is covered in, at the level of the eaves of the main roof.

To the east of the fireplace, in the same wall, is the traceried window before referred to, while to the west is a two-light square-headed window with trefoil-headed lights.

Opposite the fireplace, in the southern wall, is a three-light square-headed window, protected by a hood-moulding. There are certain indications in the jambs suggestive of a transom. If, however, one ever existed, it was not constructed in the usual manner. Instead of bonding correctly with the jamb stones, it must simply have been let into them. The mullions have been destroyed. The lights are trefoil-headed.

The roof of the hall is of hammer-beam construction. The wall-pieces, below the hammer-beams, are supported on stone corbels, carved into the shape of heads. Those in the northern wall remain *in situ*, but those in the southern wall have been removed. Stone heads in the external face of the southern wall, supporting the hood-moulding of a window to the upper floor west of the hall, evidently not *in situ*, may formerly have supported the southern wall-pieces of the hall principals.

The spandrels of the curved pieces immediately beneath the hammer-beams, are filled with carving, in some cases much worn and decayed.

The hammer-beams are moulded and battlemented. The pin-holes, and in some cases the oak pins themselves, remain at the end of the hammer-beams, which formerly supported either a figure or more probably a shield ornamented with a coat-of-arms.

Below the collars, the principals follow the form of a four-centred horse-shoe arch. The mouldings die into a carved boss at the apex.

Above the collars the principals are strengthened by struts. The central opening, formed by the struts and principals, is shaped into the form of a quatrefoil.

A richly moulded and battlemented double cornice, the upper portion separated from the lower by a pierced panel, caps the walls. The piercings of the panel form a simple flowing design, producing the appearance of great richness.

On the southern side very little of the cornice remains. On the northern, in places, it is much damaged.

The principals support two rows of moulded purlins, and the usual rectangular ridge-piece set diagonally.

The roof is stiffened by cusped wind-braces.

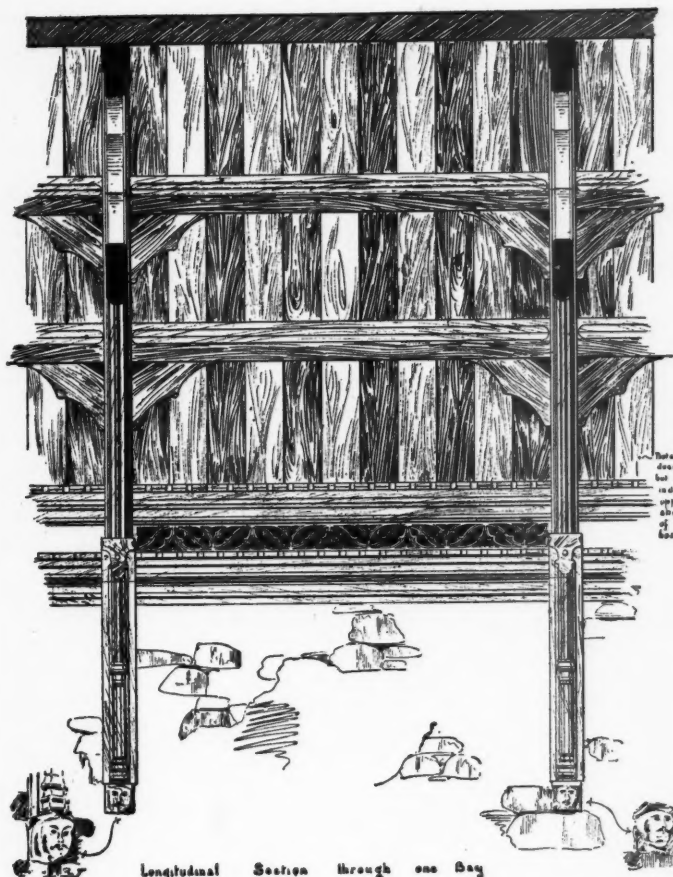
Formerly the roof was boarded with thick and thin boards alternately, extending from the ridge to the eaves. Although the boarding has entirely disappeared, the manner in which the roof was originally covered can be ascertained from the notching of the back of the upper cornice. The thin boards lay on it, while it was notched to receive each alternate and thicker board. The boarding is shown in its original condition in the drawings opposite p. 26. If we refer to the perspective sketch we can see the present condition of the roof.

The construction of the screen-partitions, at either end of the hall, is that of a sill resting on the ground, and a moulded beam or cornice above, with uprights

COCHWILLAN

BARNABYONSHIRE

DETAIL OF ROOF .



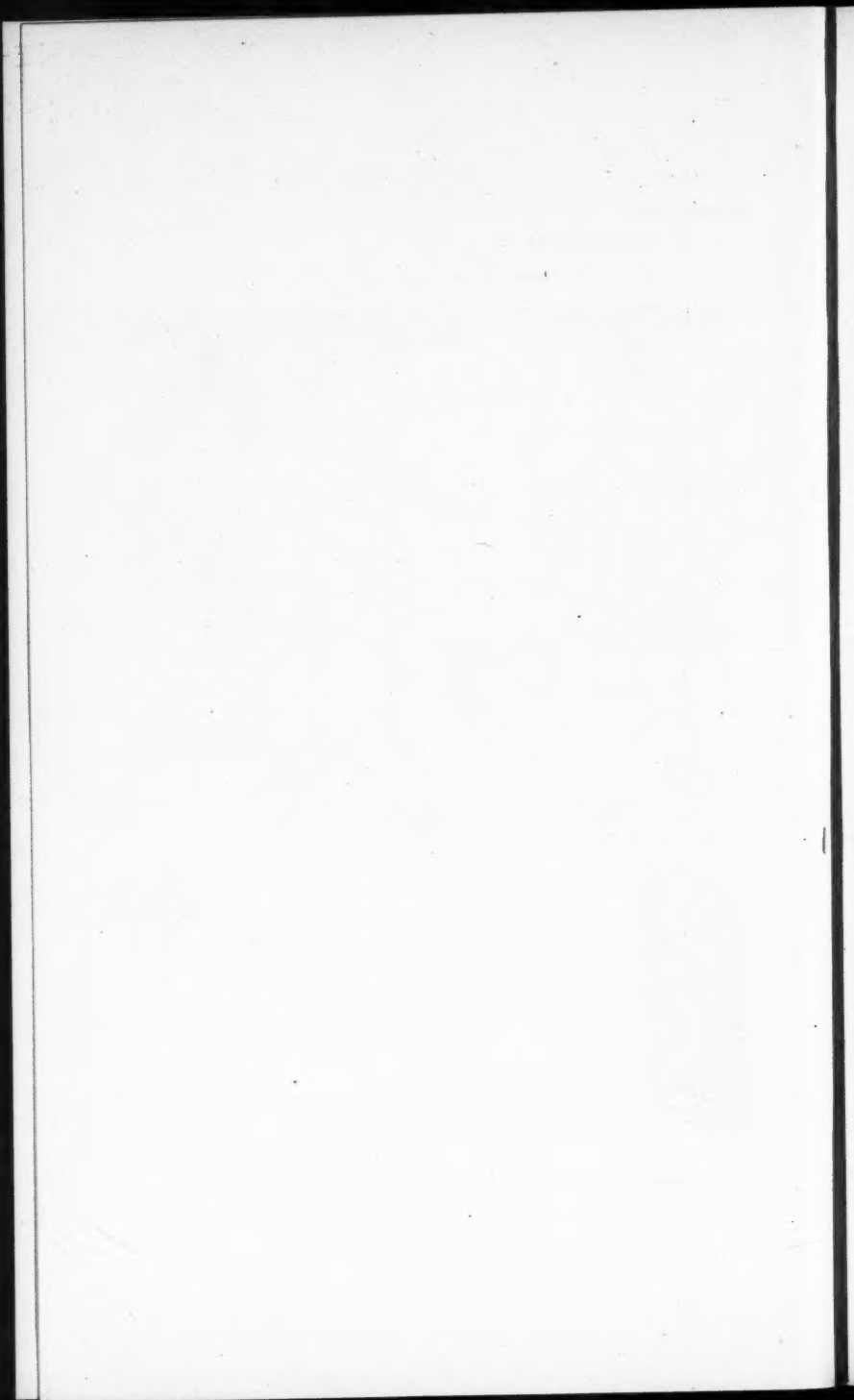
Note. This banding does not now exist but there are indications in the upper cornice showing the edge of the original boards.

Longitudinal Section through one Bay

Inches 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Drawn and drawn Harold Hughes

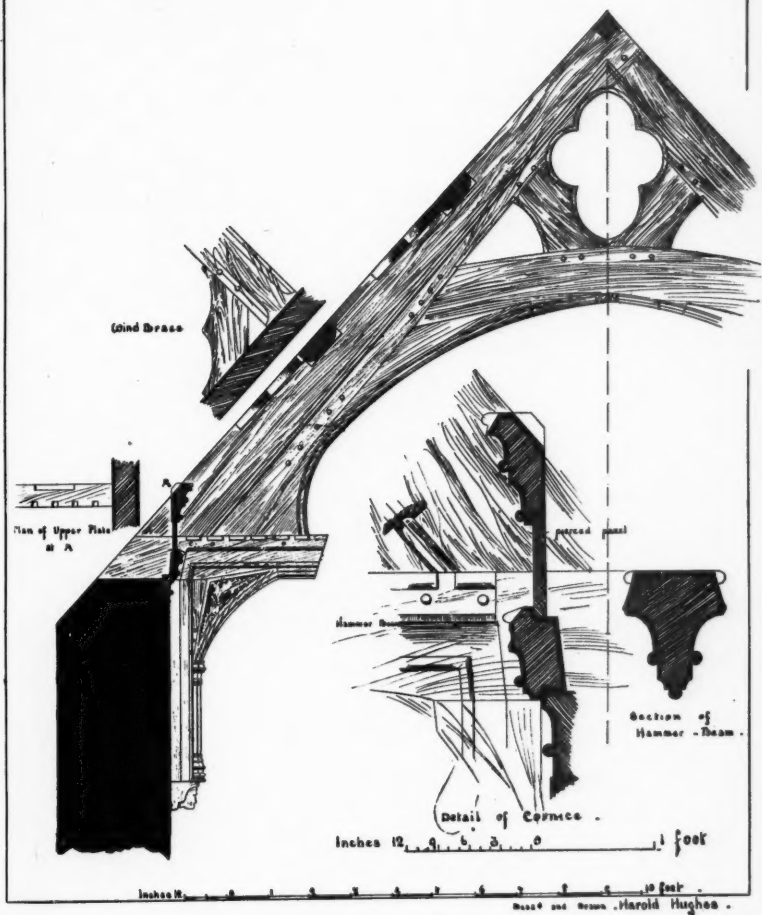




ESCHWILLAN

CARNARVONSHIRE .

DETAIL OF ROOF







or thick boards framed between them. The thick boards are grooved for long panels, each panel formed out of a single thinner board, extending from the sill to the moulded beam. The spaces between the framing above the moulded beam of the western screen seem ever to have been filled with plaster.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell states concerning the space behind the eastern screen:—"There can be little doubt that here once existed the gallery for the minstrels to which access was given by these doors."<sup>1</sup> (The doors at either end of the screen.)

However, when we find a minstrel's gallery in a hall, we find it placed at the opposite end to the dais. These doors would probably have opened into the private apartments.

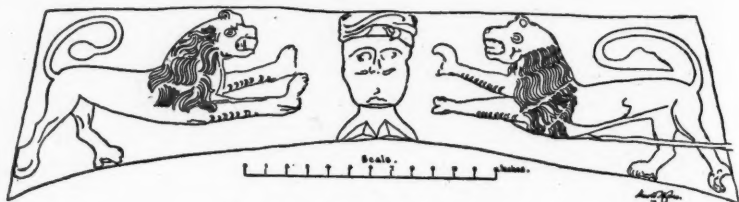
There is nothing to show us clearly what was the design of the upper portion of the screen above the moulded beam marked W on the drawing. If we refer to the longitudinal section, we will see that the nearest principal to the screen is placed centrally above the northern window, a few feet west of the screen. The eastern side of the tie-beam of this principal, and the purlins and wall plates beyond it, are absolutely plain, and evidently never intended to be seen from the hall below. The principal, moreover, differs from the others in the hall, being constructed with a tie-beam instead of hammer-beams, and much resembles the upper portion of the western screen-partition.

The arrangement, we think most probably to have existed, was that of a cove over the eastern half of the dais extending from the top of the screen to the tie-beam of the principal.

The moulded beam of the western screen-partition is at a considerably lower level than that of the eastern—to the west of this screen the building was divided into two floors. The beam is at the level of the first floor, the joists of which were tenoned into it.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vol. xii, p. 304. ,

There are two doorways in this screen, one in the centre, the other at the northern end. Although there are no signs visible of cross partitions having abutted against the western side of the screen, it would be only natural that the two doors should open into separate apartments. The northern doorway is absolutely plain, but the central doorway has a sunk panel in the head, carved, representing an Englishman's or Saracen's head, erased, wreathed, supported by two lions rampant. Ednyved Vychan, the common ancestor of the Penrhyn and Cochwillan families, bore



Carving over Doorway, Cochwillan.

"Gules, a chevron ermine inter three Englishmen's heads coupé in profile proper", while the arms borne, previous to his time, were those of their ancestor, Marchudd ap Cynan, "Gules, a Saracen's Head erased, wreathed *or* and *argent*."

The room on the ground floor, west of the screen, formerly contained a fireplace, now destroyed in order to obtain better accommodation for stable purposes, to which use the room has been turned. A simple fireplace remains in the room on the first floor. It is doubtful whether this fireplace is as ancient as the hall.

The eastern division of the building contains little of interest. The openings in the walls are modern. A modern floor divides the height into two apartments. The lower half is used as a cow-house, the upper as a barn. The large hall has, in like manner, been converted into a barn.

## FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

*(Continued from vol. xii, p. 263.)*

## XV.—RHUDDLAN.

EARLY in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Piers ap Sir Robert sold certain lands and tenements in the township of Rhyl, in this parish, to Richard ap Hugh ap John Vaughan of Rhuddlan, who, dying in 1572, bequeathed them to his son Harry ap Richard. The will is dated 4th May 1571, and was proved at St. Asaph, 2nd March 1572, by Mary verch Richard, Margaret verch Richard, and Anne verch Richard, the daughters, to whom the testator had bequeathed his mortgaged lands. The testator also had a married daughter, Jane verch Richard, another son, Piers ap Richard, and some younger children. His wife's name was Katherine verch David Lloyd, and he settled upon her the lands which he inherited from his father, Hugh ap John Vaughan. The following are the other legatees named in the will:—Lowry verch Rees, Piers ap John Christopher, William ap Hugh, Piers ap William ap Hugh, and "Sir" William Mutton, Curate of Rhuddlan. The Overseers were John ap Hugh, Piers ap David ap William, Kynverick Lloyd, and John Lloyd Piers.

The following notes are from the St. Asaph Probate Registry:—

1661, Feb. 24. Inventory of Piers ap Hugh John of Brynhedydd.

1664, Jan. 13. Administration of Piers ap John Thomas of Brynhedydd.

1667, Dec. 16. Administration of ffoulke ap John ap Meredith of Rhuddlan.

1668, June 20. Nuncupative will of Richard ap Robert of Cefn dŷ.

1668, June 23. Will of Ann Parry of Brynhedydd, widow (dated 27 March 1668).

1669, Nov. 21. Will of John Conway of Brynywall, gentleman, proved in that year.

1670, Feb. 23. Will of John Piers Kinricke of Brynywall.

1674, Mar. 28. Will of James Holland of Hill (*yr hill, now Rhyl*).

1676, Sept. 11. Will of Mary verch William of Hill, widow.

1677, July 24. Administration of estate of Henry Lloyd of Rhydorddwy granted to Henry Lloyd of Rhydorddwy, gentleman, the son.

1680, Probate of will (dated 14 October 1676) of Margaret verch Piers of Tre Llewellyn, widow, mother of Elin Lloyd.

1680, Probate of will (dated 24 Feb. 1679) of Piers or Pyers David of the township of Dimster, yeoman, who was buried at Dyserth, granted to Anne, his widow.

1688, December 7. Unproved will of Katherine Roberts of Rhydorddwy, wife of John Hughes and sister of William Probert, witnessed by Edward Jones and John Hughes. She was buried at Rhylofnyd, otherwise Newmarket.

1688, September 7. Administration of the estate of John Thomas Kenrick of Rhuddlan granted to John Hughes of Rhydorddwy, the next of kin, during the minority of Elizabeth Jones and Mary Jones, daughters of the deceased.

1688, October 25. The last-named grant was revoked and another issued to Ann verch Richard, to the use of the children as aforesaid, the sureties being Thomas Prichard and Edward Jones, both of Rhuddlan.

1691, Dec. 11. Marriage License Bond in connection with the marriage of Anne Roberts of Bodrhyddan, spinster, to John Hughes of Flintshire, bachelor, Thomas Roberts being a surety.

1692, Aug. 15. Will of Margaret verch Richard of Brynvychan, in the parish of Rhuddlan, widow, proved in the same year.

1695, Feb. 20. Letters were granted to Dorothy Conway, otherwise Hughes, of Quibir, in the parish of Rhuddlan, widow, to administer the estate of her late husband, Thomas Hughes, of the same place, gentleman. The sureties were William Anwyl and Robert Hughes, both of Rhuddlan, gentlemen. The inventory was appraised by Robert ap Thomas, Thomas ap Evan, and Robert John ap Robert.

1707, January 12. Probate was granted to Hugh Piers of Rhuddlan, the father and executor of the will of William Hughes of the same parish, seaman, deceased. The testator also left a sister, Elizabeth Hughes, then unmarried, who is mentioned in the will dated 22 April 1705. He was taken into the Queen's service on board the *Speedwell*, 17 June 1703. David Edwards and Thomas Williams were witnesses to the execution of the will.

1713, July 16. Letters were granted to Margaret Thomas, otherwise Hughes, of Brynhedydd, widow, to administer the estate of her late husband, Robert Hughes, of the same place, yeoman; her sureties being Edward Jones, the Parish Clerk of Rhuddlan, and John Hughes of the same parish, husbandman. The administratrix and sureties have all used the same seal, namely, the curious design with legend, "Tout pour vous", already described under YSCEFIIOG. Soon after Robert Hughes's death, which occurred on the 29th June 1713, an inventory of his goods was made by Henry Holland and Hugh Pierce.

In a list of all wills and administrations of the name of Wynne for the years 1660 to 1786, inclusive, the following occur for Rhuddlan parish:—

1681, Henry Lloyd Wynne (Will).

1735, Elizabeth Wynne, wife of Pierce Lloyd (Will).

1737, Thomas Wynne, butcher (Administration).

Between the years 1701 and 1789 there is no entry of any will, etc., of the names of Humphreys and Humphrey connected with Rhuddlan.

The early original Parish Registers are lost; there are none prior to the Restoration. In the Diocesan Registry, when searching the Bishop's Transcripts for the period 1662 to 1710, I only found the following returns for Rhuddlan:—1681, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1687, 1689 to 1692, 1694, 1695, 1698 to 1704, 1706, and 1708 to 1710.

In the year 1704 occurs the burial of the Rev. John Edwards, the Vicar, on the 16th November.

When visiting Bodrhyddan, the seat of Captain Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley-Conwy, in April 1894, I was shown a large number of interesting documents which should prove of value to Welsh historians. The following is one of the most important, relating, as it does, to the Court Rolls of Prestatyn Manor, which I have not yet succeeded in finding:—

"Good Mad<sup>m</sup>,—Inclosed I have sent you Henery Parry's depositions relating to a seat in Dyserth Church: Likewise a Copy of what I find in y<sup>e</sup> Court Rolls of Prestatyn Manor, w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> whole I can find y<sup>t</sup> gives any light into y<sup>e</sup> Antiquity of y<sup>t</sup> Grant. When I return to Town, I shall send you Wynne's *History of Wales*, w<sup>ch</sup> will show you y<sup>e</sup> time when Owen Gwynedd destroy'd y<sup>e</sup> Castle of Rhudland & Prestatyn, & I presume it must be since that time both Lordships were granted to y<sup>e</sup> Conway Family.<sup>1</sup> I hope Miss Longueville will give Mr. Yonge leave to inspect her Writings, w<sup>ch</sup> I apprehend will be y<sup>e</sup> most likely way to find out a Copy of y<sup>e</sup> Original Grant, or some intimation ab<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> date of it, w<sup>ch</sup> will facilitate y<sup>e</sup> search for it among y<sup>e</sup> Records in y<sup>e</sup> Tower.

"With due regards, I am, Good Mad<sup>m</sup>,

"Your obedient & much obliged hum: Ser<sup>nt</sup>,

"(Signed) R. WILLIAMS, Prestatyn, Sep. 15, 1765."

The letter must have been intended for Penelope, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel James Russell

<sup>1</sup> The descent of the Lordship is shown in the Conwy pedigree, *postea*.

Stapleton of Bodrhyddan, and wife of Ellis Yonge, Esquire, of Bryn Yorcin in Hope parish. At the foot of the letter is "Turn y<sup>e</sup> other side."

"A Copy of y<sup>e</sup> Court Roll. Sir Henry Conway 1<sup>o</sup> Novembris 1662, grants a License for selling at (*sic*) ale at Prestatyn, as Lord of y<sup>e</sup> Manor, reciting y<sup>t</sup> he held it by Grant from King Edward the second.

"Sir Thomas Longueville as part of his answer to Mr. Mostyn of Penbedw's Bill in Chancery relating to y<sup>e</sup> Boundaries of Prestatyn Mannor says, That it appeared to y<sup>e</sup> Def<sup>ts</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> Court Rolls of y<sup>e</sup> said Mannor, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> same has for several ages past been in y<sup>e</sup> Family of y<sup>e</sup> Conways, the s<sup>d</sup> def<sup>ts</sup> having now in their Custody Court Rolls so long as y<sup>e</sup> reign of King Edward y<sup>e</sup> sixth: But how or by what Conveyance y<sup>e</sup> same came first to y<sup>e</sup> said Family these Def<sup>ts</sup> are at present not able to set forth."

Then follows a postscript by Mr. R. Williams :—

"When I go to Hawarden I will examine further into y<sup>e</sup> Court Rolls above mentioned w<sup>ch</sup> I apprehend are what Mr. Hughes took for y<sup>e</sup> Grant itself of y<sup>e</sup> Mannor."

It is clear, therefore, that a little over one hundred years ago the Prestatyn Rolls were at Hawarden, but I have personally searched for them there without success.

There is another valuable copy Court Roll at Bodrhyddan, relating to the Lordship of Yale, which I found rather difficult to decipher and translate :—

"YALE RAGLAR'. To a Court of the same held on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 29<sup>th</sup> Henry VIII (1537) came Thomas ap David ap David ap Rice ap Gruffuth ap Gwillim otherwise called Thomas ap Gwenheyvar verch Gruffith ap David<sup>1</sup> before Edward Almer, Deputy Steward of the Lordship of Bromfeld Yale and Chirkland, and surrendered all and singular the lands, tenements &c. formerly in the tenure of Rice ap Gruffith ap Gwilym Tudyr ap Rice ap P'll'n Jevan ap Rice and Jankyn Wydd' & afterwards in the tenure of David ap Rice ap Gruffith ap Gwillim (*the Applicant's grandfather*) and David ap David ap Rice

<sup>1</sup> A most valuable description, giving five ancestors on the paternal side, and three on the maternal.



father of the said Thomas, in the town of Llanarmon in the Lordship of Yale aforesaid; which are confirmed to the said Thomas and his heirs subject &c.

“(Signed) EDWARD ELMOR.”

*Seal broken and only a small piece left, showing a border (within the legend circle) of large fleurs-de-lis and the letter “S” of the inscription.*

Captain Rowley-Conwy showed me a framed genealogical tree of his maternal ancestors the Conwys which was “Drawne by Griffith Hughes, Deputie to the Office of Armes for Northwales and finished the xxix<sup>th</sup> of July Anno Domini 1639”, and “Examinat<sup>r</sup> cum Original<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup> eadem Griff<sup>r</sup> Hughes.” There are two paintings of arms, the first of which “Insignia Johannis Conwy Militis” is thus blazoned:—*Quarterly: first, sable, on a bend argent, cottised ermine, a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, between two annulets of the field, for CONWY; second, azure, a cross voided or, for CONWY; third, argent a pelican in her piety, in her nest sable, for CHAUNTRELL; fourth, gules, a tower triple-towered. Crest, on a wreath argent and sable, the bust of a Moor, in profile, couped at the shoulders sable.* Any further details in the crest are indistinct.

The second painting gives “Insignia Johannis Conway Militis cum Insign<sup>r</sup> Mariæ Conwy vxoris ejus conjunct<sup>r</sup>,” and is thus blazoned:—*Quarterly of four, as before, for CONWY, impaling quarterly of six: first, gules, a chevron ermine between three men’s heads in profile, couped at the neck, argent, for MORGAN of Gouldgreave or Golden Grove, being the coat of Ednyfed Vychan; second, ermine, a lion rampant sable; third, azure a lion rampant, within a bordure, argent; fourth, gules, a chevron between three stags’ heads cabossed argent; fifth, azure, a lion passant argent; and sixth, azure, a cross pattée fitchée argent.*

The genealogy is a most extensive one, and gives the following pedigrees:—Bodrhyddan, Kefn, Llys-vassy, Porthaml, Disart, Bodlwithan, Vaenol, Bodeigan,



Kinmell, Wickwer, Teirdan, Dooning, Llanvair, Lleweny, fferm ystrad, Bachegraig, Gouldgreave, Perthkinsy, Rhyd, Ruthland, Dwyilig, Gwaynynog, Masmor, Caervallen, Bryngwynescob, Corwen, Alsester, Northop, Soughton, Aston, Llwynegryn, Amlwch, Halkin, Caervallwch, Llanverres, Gwissaney, Gwerneygron, Bightan, Nant, Voelas, Giler, Place in llan, Rhydorthwy, Demerchion, Caerwys, Coetmor, Abergeley, ffoxhall, Segrwyd, ffacknallt and Gwersyllt. It is here copied *verbatim*.

"S<sup>r</sup> William Conias, knight of warre, High Constable of England under Willia' y<sup>e</sup> Conqueror, he married Issabell fil' Baldwyn, Earle of Bloes" (*Baldwin, Earl of Blois*) and had issue "Jane uxor Lord Rich, Eilizab' uxor S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Baldwyn K<sup>t</sup>, Joice uxor S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Brwyste K<sup>w</sup>" and

"S<sup>r</sup> Richard Conias K<sup>t</sup>, Lo' of Richmond, fil' S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>" who married "ffelice filia S<sup>r</sup> Robert Corbet K<sup>t</sup>, Baron Kowres" and had issue two sons Sir Roger and Sir Richard, the younger of whom

"S<sup>r</sup> Richard Conias of Cornwall K<sup>t</sup>, fil' S<sup>r</sup> Rich'" married "Denis filia S<sup>r</sup> Jeoffrey Cornwall Knight" and had "Sir Jeofrey Conias K<sup>t</sup>, fil' S<sup>r</sup> Richard" who, by his wife "Issabell fil' et heres S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Throp K<sup>w</sup>", had "Jane fil' et heres, uxor S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Moore, Baron of Crick, of who' Moore of Crick is descended."

The eldest son of the first-named Sir Richard Conias, "S<sup>r</sup> Roger Conias K<sup>t</sup>, fil' S<sup>r</sup> Richard" married "Sibill filia S<sup>r</sup> Roger Mortimer, Lo' of Wigmar', vx<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Roger" and had, besides one daughter "Julian uxor S<sup>r</sup> Raph Crofts knight", a son

"S<sup>r</sup> Raph Conias, fil S<sup>r</sup> Roger, K<sup>w</sup>" who married

"Joice filia S<sup>r</sup> Peter Crofts, knight" by whom he had "S<sup>r</sup> Roger Conias K<sup>t</sup> married Jane fil' S<sup>r</sup> William fford K<sup>t</sup> & had yssue S<sup>r</sup> Philip qui objt sine p'le", a daughter "Felix vxor S<sup>r</sup> John Bryan, Knight", and an elder son,

"S<sup>r</sup> John Conias K<sup>t</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> Raph" who married Avise filia S<sup>r</sup> James Butler K<sup>t</sup> Lord of Wormood", and

had issue "Sir Philip Conwy K<sup>t</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> John", "S<sup>r</sup> Roger Conias K<sup>t</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> John", and a second son,

"S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Conwy K<sup>t</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> John", who by his wife "— da' of S<sup>r</sup> Will'm Pitchard (*Pritchard*) knight" had a son

"S<sup>r</sup> Henry Conwy K<sup>t</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Conwy" who by his wife "Ellen da' & heire of S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Crevecure K<sup>t</sup> Lo' of Prestatyn" was father of

"Richard Conwy, Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' S<sup>r</sup> Henry Conwy", who inherited the Lordship of Prestatyn from his maternal grandfather Sir Hugh Crevecœur. He married "Agnes filia Richard Ratcliffe Esq<sup>r</sup>" and had two sons, the younger being "William Conwy married Issabel filia S<sup>r</sup> Nich' Harrington" and the elder

"John Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Richard Conwy" who married "Ellen daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Forbes K<sup>t</sup>" and was father of

"Jankyn Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' John Conwy" who, having married "Marcely filia Meredyth ap Howell (inde Wyns de Gwydr)", had issue,

- I. John Aer hên y Conwy, who succeeded.
- II. "John Wynne Conwy" the father of "Thomas Conwy" and "Nicholas Conwy". The first of these two sons had issue "Harry Conwy, liued in England" and "Rouland Conwy fil' Thomas". This Rowland was father of "John Conwy son of Rouland Conwy" who was father of "Piers Conwy of Rythland Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' John Con'" who was father of "Piers Conwy gent' fil' Piers Conwy *supra*, Ruthland", who is indicated as the head of the elder RUTHLAND (*Rhuddlan*) family. The above-named Nicholas Conwy, the second son of John Wynne Conwy, was father of "Jankin Conwy of Rythland", "ffoulk (*Conwy*) of Londo'", "Peter Conwy Gouldsmith of Chester", "Elizabeth vxor Richard ap Morris (*of*) Rythland", and an eldest son "S<sup>r</sup> Richard Conwy liued about Cambridge". The latter was father of "John

Conwy fil' S<sup>r</sup> Richard" who had issue "John Conwy fil' John Conwy" the father of "John Conwy of Rythland gent' fil' John Conwy, Ruthland", who is indicated as the head of the younger RUTHLAND (*Rhuddlan*) family.

- III. "Edward Conwy" the father of "Katherine vxor Ellice ap David of ffacknallt". She had issue "Thomas fil' Ellice & Katherine" the father of "John ffacknallt fil' Tho' ap Ellice" who was father of "Rees ffacknallt fil' John ffacknallt" who had issue "John ffacknallt fil' Rees ffacknallt" the father of "Kynnerick ffacknallt gent' fil' John ffacknallt, ffacknallt". The said Cynric or "Kynnerick" is indicated as the head of the FFACKNALLT family.

- IV. "Cristopher Conwy, killed by one Billings."

- V. "Richard Conwy" the father of "Marcely vxor William Brittal". She had issue "Ellen filia Will'm et Marcely, vxor John Robinson" the mother of "Nicholas Robinson fil' Ellen et John Robinson" who was father of "William Robinson Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Nicholas Robinson", who had issue "Edward Robinson fil' William Robinson *supra*, Gwersyllt", who is indicated as the representative of the GWERSYLLT family.

"John Aer (*hên*) y Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Jankin Conwy et Marcely v<sup>ch</sup> Meredyth ap Howel" married first "Ellen filia Edward Minshall Esq<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>a</sup> vxor John Aer hên y Conwy" and had issue by her.

- I. "S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Conway knight, Treasurer of Callice (*Calais*). Married the widowe of one (*Richard*) Burdet (*of Arrow*) which ow'ed Ragley in com' Warwic' & by his meanes Ed'd Conwy a yonger brother of his married her da' & heire (Inde S<sup>r</sup> Ed'd Conwy Com' Warwic' is descended)."

The said John Aer hên y Conwy married secondly "Jonet filia Edmond Stanley Esq<sup>r</sup>, 2<sup>a</sup> vxor John Aer y Conwy" and by her had issue

- II. John Aer Ifank y Conwy, who succeeded.
- III. Edward Conwy, whose line is given hereafter on page 44.
- IV. "James Conw(y) of Soughton Com' flint" who had issue a daughter "Margaret vxor Evan ap Ithell" the mother of "Ellice Evans fil' Margaret et Evan", [He had a son "Thomas Evans Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Ellice Evans" who was the father of "Peter Evans Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Thomas Evans" and grandfather of " . . . . Heres Peter Evans, Northop", representative of the NORTHOP family. Ellice Evans had also a daughter "Katherine vxor Thomas Whitley" the mother of "Thomas Whitley Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Thomas Whitley et Katherine" and grandmother of "Robert Whitley fil' Thomas Whitley, representative of the ASTON family.] of "Katherine vxor John Wynn", [She had a son "Evan fil' John Wynne et Katherine", who was the father of "John Evans fil' Evan" and grandfather of "Robert Evans of Llwynegryn gent' fil' John Evans gent'," who was the representative of the LLWYNEGRYN family] and of "Elizabeth vxor John ap Rees". [She had a son "Harry fil' John ap Rees et Elizabeth", who was the father of "John Parry fil' Harry" and grandfather of " . . . . Her' John Parry gen', Amlwch" who was the representative of the AMLWCH family]. The said James Conwy of Soughton had also a son who is referred to at page 45.
- V. "Henry Conwy of Perthkinsy" the father of "Harry, Arthur, Ed'd, Robert, Will'm & others" and a daughter "Katherine vxor John Symond of Dyffryn Clwyd" the mother of "Robert Wynn fil' Catherine et John Symond" who had issue "Grace fil' Rob't Wyn vxor Ellice ap John Griffith" the mother of "Robert ap Ellice fil' Ellice et Grace" who

had issue "Robert Roberts of Gwissaney, fil' Robert ap Ellice gent', Gwissaney" who is indicated as a representative of the GWISSANEY (*Gwysaney*) family.

- VI. "Piers Conwy, Archdeacon", the father of "Elizabeth vxor Kynnerick Hanmer" who was mother of "Piers Hanmer fil' Elizabeth et Kenerick Hanmer" who was father of "Kennerick Hanmer fil' Piers Hanmer" who was father of "Peter Hanmer fil' Kenerick" who was father of " . . . Her' Peter Hanmer, Caervallwch" the representative of the CAERVALLWCH family. The said Piers Conwy had also a son Harry Conwy whose line is given at page 46.

The said John Aer hên y Conwy had also five daughters by his second marriage, namely:—

- I. "Elizabeth uxor John ap Kenerick ap Ithell Vychan", whose line is given at page 46.
- II. "Marcely vx' Griff' ap David ap Ithell vychan", whose line is given at page 48.
- III. "Margaret vx' Rees ap Robert of Coetmor", whose line is given at page 48.
- IV. "Grace vxor Hugh lloyd de ffoxhall", whose line is given at page 49.
- V. "Ellen vx' Richard Mutton de Rythland" who had issue "Piers Mutton S'ieant (*Serjeant at Law*) fil' Richard Mutton & Ellen" who was father of "John Mutton fil' Piers Mutton" who was father of "S' Peter Mutton K' Chiefe Justice of North Wales" who was father of "Anne fil' et her' S' Peter vx' Robert Davies of Gwissaney Esq'" who was mother of Mutton Davies her' Robert Davies et Anne, Gwissaney", the representative of the GWISSANEY (*Gwysaney*) family.

The above-named "John Aer Ivank y Conwy Esq'" married "Jonet filia Thomas Salusbury de llyweny Ar'" and had issue four sons and seven daughters.

- I. Thomas, who succeeded.

- II. } "Robert Conway,
- III. } ffoulk and
- IV. } Piers Conwy."
- I. "Elizabeth vxor Tudur ap Elissav", the mother of  
 "Gwenhwyvar uxor Edward Lloyd of Llysvassy", who had issue "John Lloyd fil' Ed'd et Gwenhwyvar" who was father of "Edward Lloyd fil' John Lloyd" who was father of "John Lloyd fil' Edward Lloyd & he hath yssue Edward Lloyd of Llysvassy gent'." The lastnamed Edward Lloyd is indicated as the representative of the LLYSVASSY family.
- II. "Jonet vxor David ap Thomas of Skeiviock."
- III. "Katherine vxor Rees ap Benet", whose line is given at page 49.
- IV. "Margaret bis nupta." By her first husband "Griffith Lloyd of Kinwell (1 nupt)" she had issue "Ales Lloyd vxor Richard ap Evan et filia Griff' Lloyd et Marg'" who was mother of "Katherine filia Ales et Richard, uxor Piers Holland" who had issue 1, "David Holland Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Piers Holland et Katherine", the father of "Piers Holland of Kinmell, son of David Holland, & he hath yssue Raph Holland Esq<sup>r</sup>" (representative of the KINMELL family); 2, "John Holland fil' Piers Holland et Katherine", the father of "William Holland of Wickwer, fil' John Holland, gent'" (representative of the WICKWER family); 3, "Humphrey Holland fil' Piers Holland et Katherine" the father of "John Holland of Teirdan gent' fil' Humphrey Holland" (representative of the TEIRDAN family).

The said Margaret, by her second husband "Howell ap Bell' of Dooning (2<sup>a</sup> nupt)" had issue "John fil' Howell ap Bell' et Margaret" who was father of "David Lloyd fil' John ap Howell" who was father of "John Lloyd fil' David Lloyd" who was father of "Piers Lloyd

of Dooning gent' fil' John Lloyd" (representative of the DOONING family).

- v. "Grace vxor Robert Vychan", the mother of "Tudur ap Robert of Beram' fil' Grace et Rob" who was father of "Katherine fil' et her' Tudur nupt' 1, she married John Salusbury of Lleweny Esq" and had issue "S<sup>r</sup> John Salusbury de Lleweny K<sup>t</sup> fil' John Salusb' et Katherine" who was father of "S<sup>r</sup> Henry Salusbury of Lleweny Bar' & he hath yssue S<sup>r</sup> Tho' Salusbury Baronet" (representative of the LLEWENY family). The said Katherine afterwards "2 she married Richard Clough, 2 marit'" by whom she had issue "Mary filia Rich' Clough et Katherine vxor William Wynn Esq" [the mother of "John Wyn fil' Will'm Wyn et Mary Clough & he hath yssue William Wynne of Llanvair Esq" (representative of the LLANVAIR family)] and "Anne filia Richard Clough et Katherine vxor Roger Salusbury Esq" the mother of "John Salusbury of Bachegraig Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Roger Sal' et Anne Clough" (representative of the BACHEGRAIG family).

The said Katherine then married "Moris Wynne of Gwydyr, 3 marit'" by whom she had issue "Edward Wynne fil' Moris Wynne et Katherine" who was father of "Morice Wynn fil' Edward Wynn of fferm ystrad" (representative of the FFERM YSTRAD family).

- vi. "Agnes vxor David Lloyd, and

vii. one da' more."

"Thomas Conwy of Bodrythan Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' John Aer Ifank" married "Alice da' & heire of Robert Chauntrell Esq" and had issue two sons and two daughters.

- i. John Aer y Conwy who succeeded.
- ii. } "Robert Conwy, et
- i. } Katherine vxor Evan ap David of Nanklin."
- ii. "Ellen vxor Llewelyn ap Rees of Wickwer"

the mother of "Hugh Gwynn fil' Ellen et Llewelyn" who was father of "John fil' Hugh Gwyn etc." who had issue "Katherine filia John ap Hugh vxor Evan Lloyd, & hath yssue Thomas Lloyd of Kefn gent'," representative of the KEFN family.

"John Aer y Conwy of Bodrythan Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Tho'" married "Elizabeth filia S<sup>r</sup> Tho' Hanmer K" and had issue a son and six daughters,

- I. John Conwy, who succeeded.
- I. } "Agnes vxor Piers Mutton,
- II. } Jane vxor Robert Lloyd of Poole,
- III. } Magdalen vx<sup>r</sup> Harry Tho' of Disart."
- IV. "Alice vxor Rouland Bulkley of Porthaml Esq<sup>r</sup>"  
the mother of "Richard Bulkley Esq<sup>r</sup> fil'  
Rouland Bulkley et Alice" who was father of  
"William Bulkley of Porthaml fil' Rouland  
Bulkley fil' Richard Bulkley predict'," representative of the PORTHAML family.
- V. "Grace vxor John Ouerton."
- VI. "Jonet vxor Ed'd ap Hugh ap Rees of Disart",  
the mother of "George fil' Edward et Jonet"  
who was father of "Edward George of Disart,  
fil' George, gent'," representative of the DISART family.

"John Conwy of Bodrythan fil' John Aer" married "Jane filia Robert Salusbury of Rûg Esq<sup>r</sup>" and had issue three sons and five daughters,

- I. John Conwy, who succeeded.
- II. "Thomas Conwy de Ruthland" who was father of  
"John Conwy fil' Thomas Conwy married Mary  
filia Ed'd Moston of Talacrey Esq<sup>r</sup>: RUTHLAND."
- III. } "Piers Conwy,
- I. } Lowry vxor Piers Moston de Talacrey Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
sans yssue."
- II. } "Marg<sup>t</sup> vx<sup>r</sup> Piers Griff' Esq<sup>r</sup>, sans yssue,
- III. } Jane vx<sup>r</sup> Tho' Salusbury et postea vxor Tho'  
Philips,
- IV. } Alice vx<sup>r</sup> John Lloyd de ffoxhall."



- v. "Elizabeth Conwy bis nupt'." By "Robert Rutter, 1 marit'" she had a son "ffoulk Rutter of Bryngwyn Escop, fil' Robert Rutter, gent', BRYNGWYNESCOB". By her second husband "Edmond Meirick D<sup>or</sup> of the Ciuill Lawe, alter' marit'" the said Elizabeth had another son "Gillie Meirick about Corwen, fil' Edmond Meirick, gent', CORWEN."

"John Conwy of Bodrythan Esq<sup>r</sup>" married "Margaret filia Piers Moston de Talacrey Esq<sup>r</sup>" and had issue four sons and six daughters.

- I. (Sir) John, who succeeded.
- II. "William Conwy of Perthkinsy Esq<sup>r</sup>, PERTH-KINSY", married "Luce filia Thomas Moston of Rhyd, Esq<sup>r</sup>, RHYD" (see page 52).
- III. "Jankin Conwy married Margaret filia John Conwy de Gwernegron Esq<sup>r</sup>: RUTHLAND."
- IV. "Peter Conwy married Anne filia Harry Lloyd, Rhydorthwy, & hath yssue John Conwy gent', DWYLIG."
- I. "Jane vxor Hugh Drihurst & hath yssue Peter Drihurst gent', RUTHLAND."
- II. "Katherine vxor Will'm Midlton Esq<sup>r</sup> & had yssue John Midlton & he hath yssue . . . . Midleton gent', GWAYNYNOG."
- III. "Marg<sup>t</sup> vxor Piers Masmor & hath yssue Robert Masmor gent', MASMOR."
- IV. "Mary vxor Robert Towerbrige & he hath yssue (*by her*) John Towerbrige gent'. CAER-VALLIN."
- v. } "Sara and Grace, ob' sine
- VI. } p'le. NOE YSSUE."

"S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy of Bodrythan Com' fflint knight", for whom Griffith Hughes, the Heralds' College Deputy, prepared this genealogy in 1639, married "Dame Mary Conwy vx<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy K<sup>t</sup>. BODRYTHAN & GOULDGREAVE". Lady Conwy was the daughter of Edward Morgan Esquire of Gouldgreave, otherwise Golden Grove, and was descended from a

common ancestor with her husband. Her ancestry is given on page 47. Sir John Conwy died s.p. and was succeeded by his younger brother Henry Conwy above-mentioned.

I will now give the line of Edward Conwy, the third son of John Aer hên y Conwy, who is mentioned on page 38. The pedigree describes him as "Edward Conwy of Arrow in Com' Warwick, jure uxoris", he having married "Anne da' & heire of Richard Burdet of Arrowe" by his wife (who remarried Sir Hugh Conwy Knight, Edward Conwy's half brother: see page 37). They had issue two sons and two daughters.

I. (Sir) John, of whom hereafter.

II. "Ed'd Con(*wy*) married in Exiter & had yssue Mary da' & heire nupt' Augustine."

I. "A da' nupt' . . . . Ashfield."

II. "Annother da' nupt' . . . . Arden."

"S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy of Arrowe K<sup>t</sup> fil' Ed'd Conwy" married "Katherin fil' Sir Ralph Verney Com' Buckingham knight" and had issue four daughters, namely, "Jonet et Denys, obieru't sine p'le"; "Elizabeth nubs' 1, . . . Markam, et postea Edward Cane, 2 marit'"; and "Anne vxor Edmond Langston Esq<sup>r</sup>"; besides a son,

"S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy of Alsester (*Alcester, co. Warwick*) K<sup>t</sup>, fil' S<sup>r</sup> John et Katherine", who married "Ellen filia S<sup>r</sup> ffoulk Grevill K<sup>r</sup>" and had issue

I. (Sir) Edward, who succeeded and was created a Peer.

II. "S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Conwy K<sup>t</sup>."

III. "S<sup>r</sup> ffoulk Conwy nubsit Amy da' & her' of Anthony Bwrn (*Bourne*) Esq<sup>r</sup>."

I. "Elizabeth vxor Hugh Conwy de Soughton com' flint", as shown on page 46.

II. "Katherine vxor S<sup>r</sup> Tho' Hanks Com' Glouc'."

III. "Margaret vxor William Trasy frater S<sup>r</sup> John Trassy de Dudington com' Glouc'."

IV. "ffrances vx<sup>r</sup> . . . . Huntley fil' et her' S<sup>r</sup> John Huntley."

"S<sup>r</sup> Edward Conwy Knight, Secretary to K. Charles, Baron of Ragley, Viscount Conwy and Kilwlltagh" who married "Dorothy fil' S<sup>r</sup> John Trasy com' Gloucest' K<sup>th</sup>" (*above mentioned*), and had issue by her

- I. (Sir) Edward, of whom hereafter.
- II. "John Con(*wy*)."
- III. "Ed'd Conwy."
- IV. "Tho: a Captaine, & Raph Conwy."
- I. "ffrances vx<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pellam K<sup>t</sup> com' Lincoln."
- II. "Brilliana (quia nata ap<sup>d</sup> Brill) vxor S<sup>r</sup> Robert Harley, com' Herefordie."
- III. "Eloway vxor S<sup>r</sup> ffrancis Smith, & Mary."

"Sir Edward Conway of Alsester" married "ffrances filia S<sup>r</sup> ffrancis Poppam K<sup>th</sup>" and had issue, "John Conwy, Ed'd Conwy, Franc' Conw(*y*), Alsester com' Warwick: ALSESTER."

On page 38 I have stated that James Conwy of Soughton, co. Flint, had a son. He is described in the old pedigree as "Henry Conwy of Northop fil' James Conwy", and was father of

- I. Edward, see below.
- II. and III. "Robert Conwy et Ellice."
- I. "Katherine by annother wife, being his first wife. This Kather' fuit vxor Llewelyn ap David" and mother of "John fil' Llewelyn et Katherine" who was father of "Edward Jones fil' John ap Llewelyn" who was father of "Edward Jones of Llanverres, fil' Edward Jones, gent'. LLANVERRES."
- II. "Margery vxor John ap Richard of Caervallwch" who was mother of "Harry Jones fil' John et Margery" who was father of "Andrew Jones of Caervallwch fil' Harry" who had issue "Thomas Jones, fil' Andrew Jones gent', Caervallwch. CAERVALLWCH."

"Edward Conwy of Soughton" married "... da: & heire of Edward Gee of Manchester, who died

Maïor of Chester A° 4 E. 6 (A.D. 1551)", and had issue,

- I. Hugh, who succeeded.
- II. "George, ob' sans issue legit',
- III. Harry,
- IV. Ed'd et
- V. Piers."
- I. "Mary vxor Piers Williams de Halkin" mother of "Hugh Williams fil' Piers Williams et Mary" who had issue, "Peter Williams fil' Hugh Williams gent', Halkin. HALKIN."
- "Hugh Conwy of Soughton fil' Edward Con(*wy*)" married "Elizabeth filia S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy de Arrow (*Alcester*) K<sup>v</sup>", whose descent has already been given at page 44. They had issue three sons,
- I. Edward, who succeeded.
- II. "Robert Conwy, sans issue, and
- III. John Conwy."

"Edward Conwy of Soughton" married "Mary fil' Edward Lloyd of Pentrehobyn" and had issue by her "John Conwy fil' et her' Ed'd Conwy of Soughton : SOUGHTON."

Harry the son of Piers Conwy, Archdeacon (see page 39) is thus described on the pedigree:—"Harry Conwy fil' Piers Conwy." He had a daughter "Luce filia Harry Conwy vxor Hugh Pennant" who was mother of "Piers Pennant of Bighton Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Luce et Hugh Penn" who was father of "David Pennant fil' Piers Pennant" who had issue ". . . . Her' David Pennant, Bightan : BIGHTAN."

The said Harry Conwy had also a son, "Piers Conwy fil' Harry Conwy", who was father of "John Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Piers Con'", who was father of "William Conwy fil' John Couwy", who had issue, ". . . . her' William Conwy, Gwerneygron : GWERNEYGRON."

The descendants of John ap Kenerick ap Ithell Vychan by his wife Elizabeth verch John Aer hên y Conwy (see page 39) are thus given.

Their daughter "Margaret vxor John Lloyd of Nant" had issue two daughters

- I. "Jonet fil' John Lloyd, uxor Henry Wynn Conwy", who was mother of "Thomas Vychan Conwy fil' Henry et Jonet", who was father of "Thomas Conwy fil' Thomas Vychan" who was father of "Henry Conwy of Nant gent'." His "eldest da' & heire married Robert Moston gent', Nant: NANT."
- II. "Katherine fil' John Lloyd, uxor Cadwalader Wynne" had issue two sons: 1, "Robert Wynn Esq' fil' Cadwalad' et Katherine" who was father of "Cadwalader Wynne Esq' fil' Robert Wynne" who was father of "Robert Wynne of Voelas Esq' fil' Cadwald' Wynne, Voelas" (representative of the VOELAS family); and 2, "Rees Wynne fil' Cadwalader et Katherine" who was father of "Thomas ap Rees Wynne of Giler" who had issue "... Her' Tho' ap Rees Wynne, Giler" (representative of the GILER family).

The said John ap Kenerick ap Ithell Vychan had also a son by the same wife, namely, "Hugh ap John ap Kenerick", the father of

- I. "Edward fil' Hugh ap John", who had issue, "Piers fil' Edward ap Hugh", who was father of "Edward Piers fil' Piers", who had issue, "Peter Hughes gent. fil' Edward Piers, Place in llan" (representative of the PLACE IN LLAN family).
- I. "Ellen filia Hugh, uxor Morgan Thomas of Gouldgreave". She had issue, "Edward Morgan of Gouldgreave Esq' fil' Morgan et Ellen", who was father of "Edward Morgan Esq'"; "Robert Morgan Esq' married Katherine filia S<sup>r</sup> William Jones K", by whom he was father of "Edward Morgan fil' et her' Rob'tj Morgan, Katherine & Ellen (GOULDGREAVE)", and "Dame Mary Conwy vx' S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy K", who married

"S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy of Bodrythan com' flint Knight (GOULDGREAVE & BODRYTHAN)". See p. 43.

The said Morgan Thomas and Ellen verch Hugh had issue, also, a daughter, "Agnes fil' Morgan Tho', vxor Jo' ap Rees, by whom she had Ales vx' Tho' Hughes"; which Ales became mother of two children, namely, "John Hughes of Rhydorthwy gent' fil' Tho' Hughes et Alice, Rhydorthwy" (representatives of the house of RHYDORTHWY).

I will now deal with the issue of the marriage of Griffith ap David ap Ithell Vychan and Marcely verch John Aer hên y Conwy (see p. 39). They had two sons :

- I. "John ap Griff' fil' Griff' & Marcely", who had issue, "Piers Griffith fil' John Griff'", who was father of "Richard Piers fil' Piers", who was father of "Piers, son of Richard", who had issue, "... Her' Piers ap Richard, Demerchion : DEMERCHION".
- II. "Piers Gruffith, serieant, fil' Griff' & Marcely", who had issue, "Piers Griff' fil' Piers Griff'", who was father of "Thomas Griffith fil' Piers Griff'", who was father of "Peter Griffith Esq'", who had issue, "...Her' Peter Griffith, Caerwys : CAERWYS".

Of the marriage of Rees ap Robert, of Coetmor, with Margaret, the third daughter of John Aer hên y Conwy (see p. 39), was born a son, "Piers vychan fil' Rees et Margaret", who was father of

- I. "William Coetmor fil' Piers Vychan", who had issue, "William Coetmor fil' William", the father of "Robert Coetmor fil' William Coetmor", who was father of "George Coetmor gent' fil' Robert Coetmor", representative of the COETMOR family.
- I. "Ellen fil' Piers Vychan vxor John Owen", who had issue, "Piers Owen fil' John Owen et Ellen", the father of "Edward Owen fil' Piers

Owen", who was father of "Piers Owen gent' fil' Edward Owen, Abergeley", representative of the ABERGELEY family.

Of the marriage of Hugh Lloyd of Foxhall, with Grace, the fourth daughter of John Aer hên y Conwy (see p. 39), were born two sons,

- I. "Piers Lloyd fil' Hugh Lloyd et Grace", the father of "ffoulk Lloyd fil' Piers Lloyd", who had issue, "John Lloyd fil' ffoulke Lloyd", the father of "ffoulk Lloyd fil' John Lloyd", who was the father of "Hugh Lloyd of ffoxhall Esq' fil' ffoulk Lloyd": FFOXHALL.
- II. "Richard Lloyd fil' 2 Hugh Lloyd et Grace", the father of "Hugh Lloyd fil' Richard Lloyd", who had issue, "Richard Lloyd fil' Hugh Lloyd", the father of "Hugh Lloyd, Rosindall, fil' Richard Lloyd", who was the father of "Richard Lloyd of Segrwyd fil' Hugh Lloyd gent': SEGRWYD."

The issue of the marriage of Rees ap Benet with Katherine verch John Aer Ivank y Conwy (see p. 40) is given as four sons:

- I. "Thomas ap Rees fil' Rees et Katherine", who had a son, "Humphrey fil' Thomas ap Rees", who was father of "Thomas Hu'phreys Esq' fil' Humphrey", who had issue, "Ed'd, Humph' & Robert Humphreys of Bodlwihan gent' fil' Tho' Humphreys: BODLWITHAN".
- II. "Robert fil' Rees et Katherine", who had a son, "ffoulk fil' Robert", who was father of "Robert ffoulks fil' ffoulk", who had issue, "... heres Robert ffoulks of Vaenol: VAENOL".
- III. "ffoulke fil' Rees et Katherine", who had a son, "John fil' ffoulk", who was father of "John ffoulks fil' John ffoulks", who had issue, "... heres John ffoulks of Vaenol: VAENOL".
- IV. "Hugh fil' Rees et Katherine", who had a son, "Robert fil' Hugh", who was father of "Hugh Roberts fil' Robert", who had issue,

"... heres Hugh Rob'ts of Bodigan : BODEIGAN".

On the same document Griffith Hughes has drawn up the *Seize Quartiers* of Sir John Conwy. First are given "The Auncestors of S<sup>r</sup> John Conway of his father's side."

"The right worshipfull S<sup>r</sup> John Conwy of Bodrythan, Knight", was son of "John Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' John et Jane Salusb' nubsit Marg<sup>t</sup> Moston", who was son of "John Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' John et Elizabeth", by his wife, "Jane fil' Robert Salusbury et Katherine".

The last-named John Conwy's parents were "John Aer y Conwy Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Tho' et Alice", and "Elizabeth filia S<sup>r</sup> Tho' Hanmer et Jane". The latter's parents are thus entered: "S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer Knight" and "Jane filia Rondle Brereton of Malpas Ar'."

John Aer y Conwy was son of "Tho' Conwy of Bodrytha' Esq<sup>r</sup>" by his wife, "Alice filia Robert Chauntrell".

The parents of Jane, wife of John Conwy above-mentioned, were "Robert Salusbury of Rûg Esq<sup>r</sup> fil' Piers et Margaret" (son of "Piers Salusbury of Rûg Esq<sup>r</sup>" and his wife "Margaret fil' Evan ap Howell &c., to Owen Bregyntyn") and "Katherine filia John et Jonet" (daughter of "John ap Madock ap Howell &c. to Collwyn ap Tango" and his wife "Jonet fil' Griff ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin &c. to Hwva ap Kyndhelw").

The arms of Sir John Conwy's ancestors, on his father's side, are thus given:—

1. CONWY. *Sable, on a bend argent cottised ermine a rose gules between two annulets of the field.*
2. CHAUNTRELL. *Argent, a pelican in her piety, in her nest sable.*
3. HANMER. *Argent, two lions passant guardant in pale azure.*
4. BRERETON. *Argent, two bars sable, the upper one charged with a crescent of the field, for cadency.*
5. SALUSBURY. *Gules, a lion rampant argent crowned or, between three crescents of the field.*



6. OWEN BREGYNTYN. *Argent, a lion rampant sable.*
7. COLLWYN AP TANGO. *Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent.*
8. HWVA AP KYNDHELW. *Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or.*

Then follow "The Auncestors of S<sup>r</sup> John Conway of his mother's side."

Sir John Conwy's mother was "Marg<sup>t</sup> Moston vxor John Conwy of Bodrythan Esq<sup>r</sup>" who was daughter of "Piers Moston fil' Richard et Katherine" who was son of "Richard fil' Howell et Marg<sup>t</sup>" who was son of "Howell ap Evan Vycha' &c. to Tudur Trevor" by his wife "Margaret fil' Griff' ap Rees ap Madoc Glothaeth".

The said Margaret Conwy, otherwise Mostyn's, mother, was "Ellen fil' Thomas et Agnes" (wife of the said Piers Mostyn) who was daughter of "Tho' Griff' fil' John Gr' et Marg<sup>t</sup>" (by his wife "Agnes fil' Robert et Ellen", daughter of "Robert ap John &c. to Madock Voel" by his wife "Ellen filia Morris Yong ap Jankin Yong") who was son of "John ap Gr' vychan &c. to Ednowen Bendew" by his wife, "Marg<sup>t</sup> fil' Piers Stanley 2 son of S<sup>r</sup> Will'm Stan'".

The wife of the said Richard ap Howell ap Evan Vychan was "Kather' fil' Tho' Salusbury et Elizab' Done" who was daughter of "Tho' Salusbury of Lleweny Ar'" by his wife, "Elizabeth fil' S<sup>r</sup> Jo' Done al's Jankin Done".

The arms of Sir John Conwy's ancestors, on his mother's side, are thus given:—

1. TUDUR TREVOR. *Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or.*
2. MADOC GLOTHAETH. *Gules, a chevron argent between three plates.*
3. SALUSBURY. *Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, between three crescents of the second.*
4. DONE. *Azure, two bars argent, over all on a bend gules three arrows of the second.*
5. EDNOWEN BENDEW. *Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads coupé sable.*

6. STANLEY. *Argent, on a bend azure three stags' heads cabossed or, in the centre chief point a crescent sable, for cadency.*

7. MADOCK VOEL. *Ermine, a lion rampant within a bordure azure.*

8. YONG. *Per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or.*

The descent of Captain C. G. H. Rowley-Conwy from William Conwy, who was of Perthkinsy in 1639, and was afterwards of Bodrhyddan (see page 43), is as follows :—

By his marriage with Luce Moston the said William Conwy had issue Sir Henry Conwy of Bodrhyddan, who was created a Baronet 25 July 1660, and by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Lloyd, was father of Sir John Conwy, otherwise Conway of Bodrhyddan, the second and last Baronet, who had by Penelope, his second wife, daughter of Richard Greenould of Wotton Underwood, co. Bucks, an eldest daughter and co-heir Penelope.

The last-named Penelope married Colonel James Russell Stapleton of Bodrhyddan & had an eldest daughter and co-heir, Penelope, wife of Ellis Yonge of Bryn Yorcin in Hope parish. Mrs. Yonge had also an eldest daughter and co-heir named Penelope who became wife of the Very Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, and mother of Lieutenant-Colonel William Shipley, who died in 1819, having married Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. Colonel Shipley's only daughter was Charlotte, wife of Captain the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley, and mother of Captain Rowley-Conwy.

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# **Cambrian Archaeological Association.**

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## **REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS**

**AT THE**

## **FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,**

**HELD AT**

## **LAUNCESTON,**

**AUGUST 12TH TO 17TH, 1895,**

**BY INVITATION OF**

## **The Royal Institution of Cornwall.**

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**THE RT. HON. LORD HALSBURY.**

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## EVENING MEETINGS.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1895.

### COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee of the Association held a meeting at the White Hart Hotel at 9 P.M. The officers of the Association read their reports, which were discussed by the Committee, and the Annual Report was then drafted for submission to the General Meeting.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

### PUBLIC MEETING AND RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR OF LAUNCESTON.

A public meeting and reception by the Mayor of Launceston was held at the Guildhall at 8.30 P.M.

The Mayor (Mr. J. Kittow), in welcoming the Association to Launceston, said he hoped the town would afford them all facilities for instruction and enjoyment. It was not until Saturday, he believed, that they would devote much attention to the antiquities of the borough itself, and in that work they would have every assistance from Mr. Richard Peter and his son, Mr. Otho Peter, whose *History of Launceston* was a mine of antiquarian information. He believed they would say few towns were so rich in antiquities.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who was cordially received, said it was his duty and his heartfelt pleasure, as Chairman of the Local Committee, to extend to them a welcome to that ancient capital of Cornwall. The Welsh and the Cornish were sister branches of the same great Celtic stock. They shared the same glorious traditions, and they had the same sad story of subjugation to go through. They were severed by the strip of the Severn Sea, but they had not only the glorious memories of the past in common, but also the recollection of common sorrows. He thought the visitors would find they had come to a neighbourhood where there were many tokens of their common origin. They would find there were the same relics of the prehistoric age—circles and menhirs, cromlechs and dolmens, which were very much the same here as in Wales. They would come upon very similar inscribed stones of

the same early Brito-Roman age, and crosses of much the same character, and they would find familiar names in the dedication of churches, and the hamlets and villages also had names which carried them back to the common origin of the two peoples. And he thought that if they had time to look into the physiognomy of the people they would find there were great similarities there, and not only in the formation of the body and face, but also in the moral character. There was the same mind full of imagination, the same lively and vehement spirit, and the same heart full to overflowing with generous and tender emotion. He did not live in Cornwall, but just over the boundary, but he could not allow that the people there were very different in blood from the Cornish. He believed that although there they might have been more inter-mixed with the Saxon, and had more Saxon names, yet the people generally were of the same blood as the Welsh and the Cornish. Having been for a long time on the east coast of England, he could see such an extraordinary difference between the people down in his own neighbourhood and the East Saxons. Here one came into a different moral atmosphere altogether. Here one found liveliness and wit and a cheerful disposition, and wherever he went in his neighbourhood he seemed to find a people of effervescent Celtic blood. Although there were many Celtic names on the other side of the Tamar, yet there was evidence of the old British possession there in the dedications of many of the churches, for there they had churches dedicated to St. Petrock, St. David, and also their Irish sister, St. Bridget. That only showed that although the Saxon might have conquered in Devonshire, yet the people clung to their old shrines, and observed their old worship when the heathen Saxon ruled in the land and held on to it until their masters were converted. So the old churches were preserved and kept their old Celtic dedications. He remembered a few years ago he met upon the platform of a railway station a gentleman who was the last representative of a branch of his own family which had gone into Nottinghamshire about the middle of the seventeenth century; and he put out his hand and said, "I am so glad to see you, for we have not met for more than two hundred years." Was it not the same thing now the Cambrians had come down to pay them a visit? They could extend a hand to them with a hearty brotherly feeling, and say, "While we have not met for many hundred years, yet blood is thicker than water, and we are kinsmen still." He was talking once to Sir Redvers Buller, and he told him that when in command of some troops going to Canada, and his vessel was off the coast of Newfoundland, they ran short of some stores, and being near a little island where there was a Government station, he went to the island. At the store the door was opened by a woman who said, "The stores are for shipwrecked people, and not for such as 'yew'." "What," he said, "haven't you got something for 'one and all'?" She said, "What, are you Cornish?" "I am a Buller," he said; and hearing that, she

said, "Come in; and anything there's in the house you are welcome to." That Cornish motto of "one and all" covered the fast bond there was between all Cornishmen. Wherever scattered throughout the world, they stuck together like bees; but he thought it meant more than that; it had a wider application, and spoke to all the members of the Celtic family. Whether it be in Wales, or Cornwall, or the North of Scotland, somehow or other when those who had the Celtic blood in their veins met they felt there was a brotherhood between them, and though they might sometimes agree, and sometimes agree to differ, still, they were kinsmen, and "one and all."

Mr. Enys, as representing the Royal Institution of Cornwall, also extended a welcome to the Association. One question which had been raised was the connection between the early tin trade and the Phœnicians. He had a photograph there of a coin recently found on Carn Brê. That coin he had taken to the British Museum, and they had pronounced it a coin of Numidia of a date shortly before the fall of Carthage, B.C. 115. That was the first coin found in Cornwall enabling us to trace directly Phœnician or Numidian influence in Cornwall. There were two other singular facts that could be adduced as evidence of that connection. Cream was made in the same way in that part of Syria as in Cornwall, and in both places saffron was used in cakes. These uses were peculiar alike to the land of the Phœnicians and to Cornwall and Devon. Mr. Enys also gave examples he had met of the clannishness of Cornishmen in New Zealand; and concluded by saying that as in 1862 the Cambrian Association had visited Truro and now Launceston, they should remember that there was Bodmin in the centre.

Archdeacon Thomas acknowledged the welcome on behalf of the Cambrian Association. He remarked that in some places they visited there was not much archæological interest, and then their object was to stir up an interest in archæological and antiquarian subjects, but he felt that in coming to Launceston they need not come to stir up interest in archæology, for it abounded there. They hoped, however, that some fresh light might be thrown upon objects of interest in the neighbourhood. He thanked Mr. Baring-Gould for the eloquent and friendly tone of his speech. There was no man among them who had not long known Mr. Baring-Gould's name, and read with the greatest interest some of the productions of his pen. It was thirty-three years ago since their Association last met in Cornwall, and few present were present then. One great difference between Wales and Cornwall was that while the old language had died out in Cornwall, it remained in Wales. This he attributed to the fact that at the Reformation the Church had the Bible and Prayer-book translated into Welsh.

Lord Halsbury's inaugural address as President was then read by the Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, the Secretary of the Society for North Wales.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I regret very much that I should be absent at a time when the learned Society of which you have made me President for the year has visited this ancient borough. I have the honour to be Constable of the Castle of Launceston, and I should have been very glad if public duties had not called me elsewhere, to be able to say something to you of the various interesting events which, in more senses than one, are commemorated at that ancient structure, the relics of which you have, doubtless, either visited or will visit during your stay in Launceston.

I am afraid it cannot now be described as it was in the eleventh year of Edward III, as containing a certain Hall with two cellars which required to be newly roofed; one sufficient kitchen annexed to the same Hall; one little staged Hall, which is called the Earl's Chamber, with a chamber and a small chapel, the walls of which are of timber.

I will not go through the description for, comparing it with what you see in the year 1895, it suggests melancholy reflections of what we might see to-day if the repairs insisted on in the document I am quoting had been at that time sufficiently attended to. I am only, in truth, making an apology for not being in Launceston to welcome you, and in good truth if I were able to be present, whether I could add anything by way of commentary or otherwise to the most learned *Histories of Launceston and Dunheved*, published by Mr. Richard Peter and his son, Mr. Otho Bathurst Peter, in the year 1885, of which it is not too much to say that it is a perfect mine of antiquarian lore. I speak most disinterestedly, inasmuch as I have long since cherished a tradition which I had early received after my connection with Launceston began, that the Phœnician adventurers who came in search of tin, and who, misled by the northern and southern seas of Cornwall, mistook it for an island, had built Launceston Castle after the model of the first Median King's Palace Deioces. But Mr. Richard Peter, with that unbending spirit of accurate research which drives away all hazy tradition, has pointed out that the Castle is built after the fashion of Norman Castles, and Mr. Peter adopts the proposition of S. R. Pattison, Esq., F.G.S., who says that the Castle as it now stands appears to have been raised on one uniform plan, and to have been built all at one time, with such lapse only as the exigencies of a large work will require.

A very interesting subject of inquiry, namely, the connection of the Phœnician Adventurers with Cornwall, is robbed of one of its most important pieces of evidence: what had been called Devonshire Cream, greatly, I believe, to the indignation of the more western part of our island once called Damnonia, I am told is made by a process quite familiar on the Syrian coast; and if the conjecture as to the *Cassiterides* or Tin Islands be correct, the



Phœnicians were in Cornwall, and, undoubtedly, were great builders of Castles, but for all that I cannot insist upon the theory with which, at an earlier period, I was enamoured.

John Bale, 350 years ago, complained that among all the nations among whom he had wandered for the knowledge of things, he had found none so negligent and untoward as England in that due search of their ancient histories or to the singular fame and beauty thereof. That certainly could not be said now, and I am putting a curb on myself lest I should wander into speculations which under the circumstances could find no satisfaction, since I could not hear any criticisms, and the wholesome atmosphere of keen criticism is the proper corrector of thoughtless conjecture.

In truth, I am like that disappointed guest who, unable to partake of the banquet, pampers his imagination with the thought of what he might have enjoyed.

I will only say that in this neighbourhood there are rich stores for investigation : ancient monuments, mediæval mansions, churches of singular beauty, prehistoric remains, ancient crosses ; and about and around them all are histories as various, probably more various than the fancy of the novelist has pictured. You have assembled to feast on these great sources of intellectual pleasure. Let me express, in conclusion, my sorrow that I cannot be among you to learn something from your wisdom and to be entertained by your wit.

At the conclusion of the address Professor Sayce, in a most interesting speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the President. He observed that if he understood Lord Halsbury rightly he threw some doubt upon the belief that the Phœnicians ever traded with this part of the country. That the Phœnicians came to Britain and to the land of Cornwall for metal, seemed to him (Professor Sayce) to be unquestionable in the face of the classical evidence of Diodorus Siculus and others. On the other hand, it was true that those classical authorities dealt with a somewhat late period—the classic era of Greece, and perhaps of early Rome. What those who talked of the ancient Celtic race would be specially anxious to know was whether in a much earlier period the Phœnicians really did come in their ships in search of tin, and whether that tin was already mined by the inhabitants of Cornwall. If that were so, we might expect that the culture and arts of the countries of the Mediterranean would have been carried into this part of Britain. Well, in the museum at Plymouth, he saw the other day a very interesting ornament of amber found in a barrow, on Dartmoor. It was a large piece of amber, well cut, and on one side it was ornamented by two rows of small gold pins very neatly stamped into it. A small fragment of the boss was broken at the time of its being made, because that had been attached to the amber by small gold pins. The work, in fact, showed that the people who executed it were good craftsmen in gold work. Some years ago, when a

Brighton tumulus was excavated, in it were found remains of what was called the Bronze Age, and amongst others a beautiful drinking cup of amber, like the amber ornament in the Plymouth Institution Museum got from Dartmoor. That seemed to show that in the Bronze Age there was trade between the South of Britain and the Baltic Provinces. If we turned to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean we should find, first of all, that in Babylon and Assyria no amber had been discovered and very little in Egypt; but in Syria three or four years ago Professor Flinders Petrie, in connection with the Palestine Exploration Society, discovered on the site of Lachish certain objects which went back to the age of the eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty—to a century or so before the birth of Moses. Amongst those objects were certain Egyptian articles, and some were of amber. Similar objects of amber had been found by Professor Schliemann and others in prehistoric Greece, and the opinion of experts now was that those objects went back to the same period as the amber found at Lachish—about the fifteenth century before Christ. The amber proved on analysis to be Baltic amber, and there must, therefore, have been trade between the Baltic and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean in the fifteenth century before the Christian era. If that was so, it must have been a trade overland, and that pointed to the fact that the central portion of Europe could not have been as unknown to the civilised nations of the Mediterranean as was sometimes supposed, and that a certain amount of their civilisation must have been carried northwards. He brought this forward for this reason—the civilised nations of the Mediterranean, not only in the fifteenth century B.C., but two thousand years previously, had been using large quantities of bronze. The copper used for the bronze was found in large quantities in Cyprus; but there was no tin nearer than Singapore on the one side, and Britain on the other. The enormous quantities of bronze used pointed to the fact that there must have been a large supply of tin. Amongst the bronze objects found by Professor Flinders Petrie in Egypt was one of the date of the sixth Dynasty, 3000 or 4000 B.C., containing a large percentage of tin, and he (Professor Sayce) had certain bronze wedges for splitting granite blocks in Egypt of the same period. The tin in that bronze in all probability came from this part of the Island of Britain; therefore we might conclude that even at that early time there was a trade between the civilised nations of the Mediterranean and Cornwall in tin. He did not see, though, that there was any reason for believing that trade was carried on entirely by sea. It might have been carried across to France or to the Elbe, and so reached the line of the amber trade southward to the Mediterranean. If that were the case, it would explain why, although on the one hand we found no direct traces of the influence of Mediterranean art and culture upon the prehistoric population of Southern Britain, on the other hand there were indications that those influences did penetrate to a certain extent in Cornwall, if not to other parts

of this Southern Coast of Britain. If we looked at the ornamentation of so-called British pottery, we found it was distinguished by incised lines, which are made in what has been termed herring-bone fashion. Professor Flinders Petrie in Egypt had found precisely similar ornamentation of pottery of the twelfth and eighteenth Dynasties—about 2500 B.C. and 1500 to 1400 B.C. Moreover, we found a very curious parallelism between the workmanship of the Cornish granite and the old Egyptian mode of working granite. He had spoken of certain bronze wedges of the sixth Dynasty. They were used to make a series of holes in the granite rock, which was then split off along the line of cleavage. Precisely the same mode of splitting granite was not only used to-day among Cornishmen, but had been known in Cornwall from time immemorial. He had been struck with the fact that the face of the granite he found in walls and elsewhere in Cornwall presented the same appearance as the blocks of granite used to build the temples of Egypt by the Pharaohs, so that in looking at these blocks of granite from time to time he had wondered whether he was not back in Egypt. Hence we might conclude that Cornwall, if it was not directly visited by Phœnician ships for the purpose of the tin trade as far back as fifteen hundred years before Christ, it was already in connection with the Phœnician coast at that period, and that British tin made its way as far back as that to the civilised nations of the ancient Eastern world.

Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., seconded the vote of thanks to the President, and in doing so said he looked upon Tintagel Church, which they had visited that day, as a perfect epitome of English architecture. There was every style, from the earliest Norman down to the comparatively late Perpendicular, and it was marvellous that in such a remote church we should find every style of English architecture.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor then concluded the proceedings.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Business Meeting of the Association was held at the White Hart Hotel at 8.30 P.M.

The Committee submitted the following Annual Report:—

#### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

*Treceiri*.—In consequence of the strong feeling manifested during the Carnarvon Meeting last year that some steps should be taken to preserve the splendid prehistoric fortress of Treceiri from further injury by mischievous persons, an opinion recently ex-

pressed by Dr. D. Christison,<sup>1</sup> Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, that the remains should be adequately surveyed, photographed, and drawn, and sufficiently explored to fix their probable age, the whole matter was carefully considered at the Committee Meeting at Shrewsbury, in the spring of this year, and a committee was appointed to devise the best means of carrying out the proposed work, as already reported in the *Journal*.<sup>2</sup> Archdeacon Thomas has since corresponded with various persons interested in the preservation of ancient remains. The replies have been in nearly all cases favourable, and subscriptions amounting to nearly £700 have been received or promised.

Your Committee recommend that the Committee for the Preservation of Treceiri be summoned to meet at Carnarvon in the autumn, and be given full power to make such arrangements as they may consider necessary for preserving and surveying the remains, it being distinctly understood that the Cambrian Archæological Association shall have the first claim to the publication of the results.

*Cross in the Refectory of Penmon.*—During the Carnarvon meeting last year the Editor delivered an address on the early crosses at Penmon, in which he called attention to the desirability of removing the cross, then doing duty as the lintel of a window in the Refectory, and erecting it on a suitable base within the Church. Through the kind offices of the Treasurer, permission was obtained from Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley Bart., to have the cross taken out of the wall. Mr. Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., who superintended the work, sends the following report :—

*“ Report of the Removal of an Ancient Cross from the Wall of the Refectory at Penmon, Anglesey.”*

“The accompanying plates show the four faces of an ancient cross, which has recently been removed from the wall of the Refectory, and placed within the Church at Penmon.

“At a date unknown, but probably when certain alterations were being carried out, the cross, being of a convenient size, was employed as a lintel to support the inner half of a wall above the eastern window, opening in the southern wall of the conventual building, known as the Refectory.

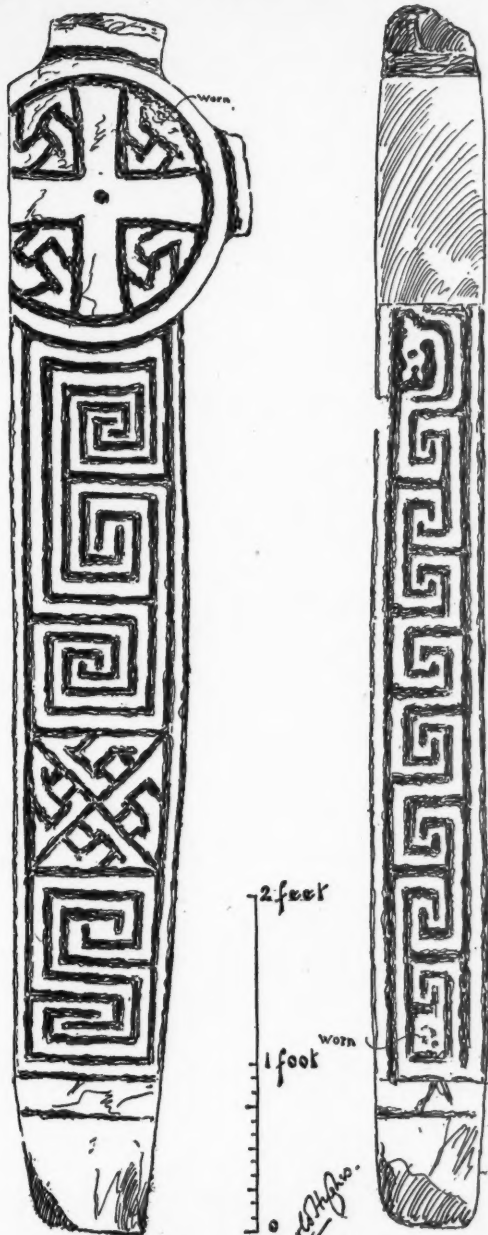
“To adapt it to this position, one arm of the cross and a portion of the circular head had been removed.

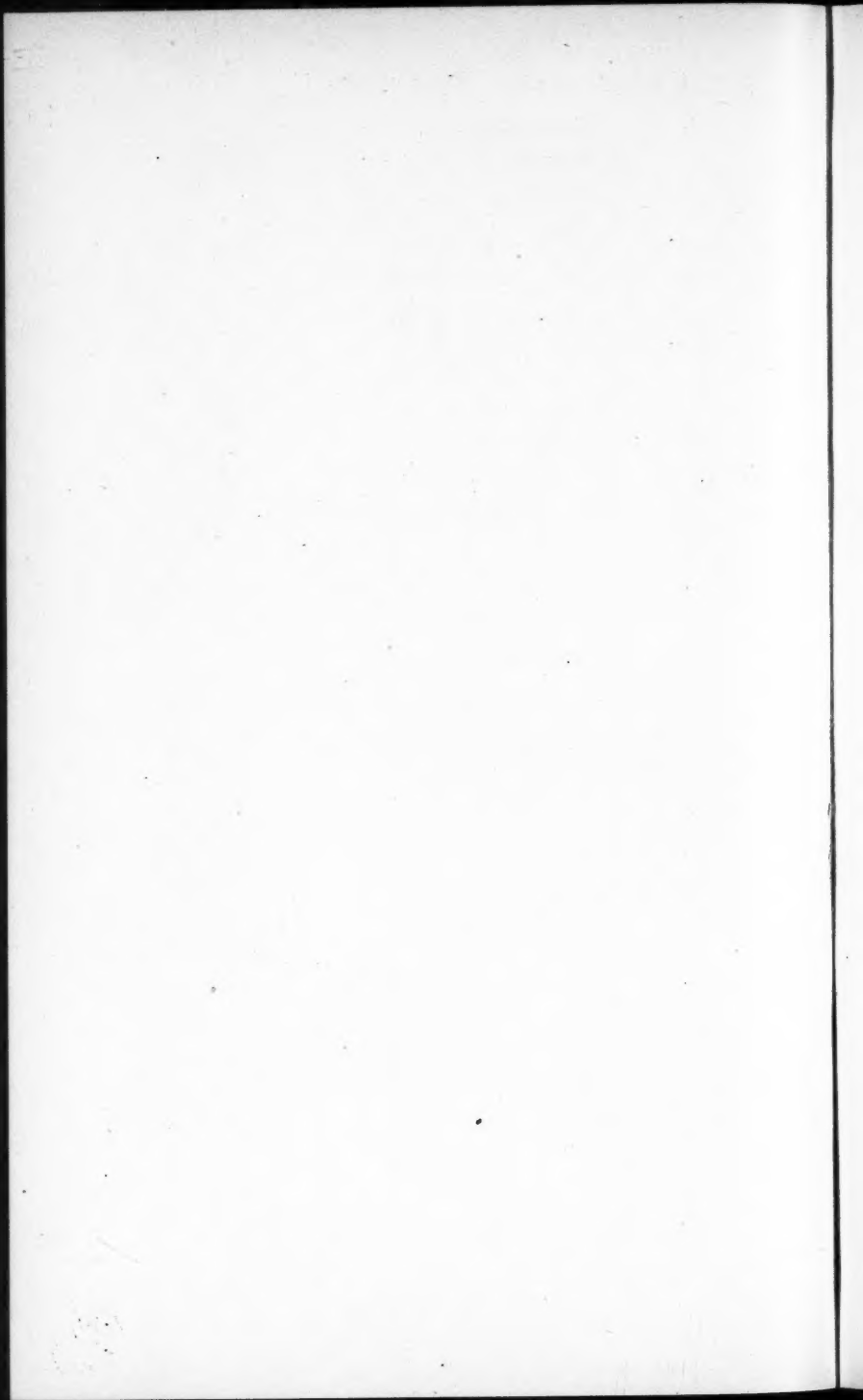
“The head was entirely built up in the wall, and it was not till the surrounding stone-work had been removed that we were rewarded by the discovery that the cross still retained the head

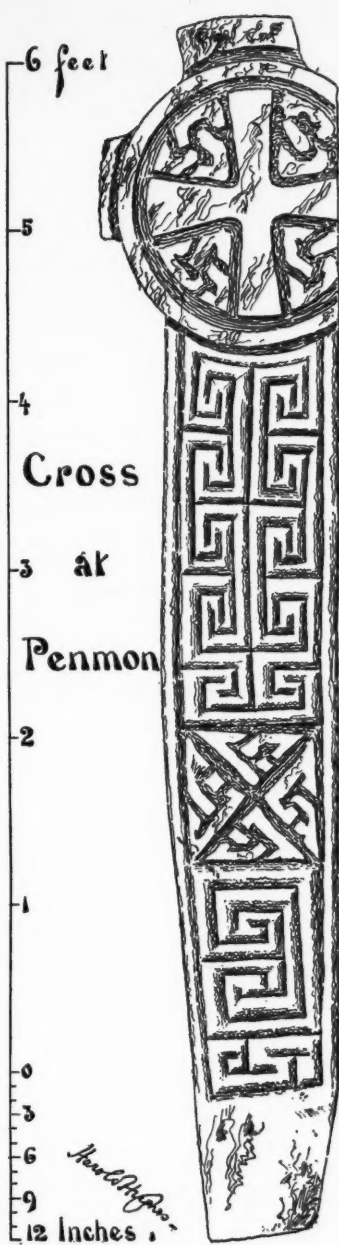
<sup>1</sup> *The Prehistoric Fortresses of Treceiri, Carnarvon, and Eildon, Roxburgh.* (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxviii, p. 100.)

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 5th ser., vol. xii, p. 239.

# Cross at Penmon











attached to the shaft. The greater portion of one face forming the soffit, and of one side forming the face of the lintel, alone were visible.

"Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, the Local Secretary for Anglesey, having obtained permission from Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., to remove the cross in order the better to preserve it, and to bring to light the hidden work it contained, invited me to meet him and the Rev. T. L. Kyffin, the Vicar of Llanfaes with Penmon, to ascertain how the removal could best be accomplished.

"On the 20th of June last we visited Penmon, and arranged with Mr. W. E. Davies, the manager of the Anglesey Limestone Company, for the removal of the stone.

"On the 26th of June I again went to Penmon, to witness the lowering of the stone, which was accomplished with every care by the men employed in the quarry in the immediate neighbourhood.

"The cross has been placed, leaning against the north-west angle, in the nave of the church.

"It is much to be desired that a suitable stone base be provided, and the cross erected in such a position that it may be possible to examine it on every side.

"A new stone lintel has been substituted for the cross to carry the wall above the window opening in the Refectory.

"27th July 1895.

HAROLD HUGHES."

Your Committee recommend that the sum of £10 be granted from the funds of the Association, to provide a suitable base for the cross within the Church at Penmon, bearing an inscription stating that the restoration has been carried out at the expense of the Association.

*Archæological Survey of Wales.*—At the Committee Meeting at Shrewsbury in the spring of this year it was resolved that the Ethnographical, Archæological, and Photographic Survey of Wales should commence with Pembrokeshire, and that Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., and Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., should be requested to form a local committee for carrying out the work. Since then Mr. Laws and Mr. Owen have commenced the preliminary operations, and the following letter has been issued:—

"Brython Place, Tenby,  
"July 1895.

"Dear Sir,—The Cambrian Archæological Association having determined to make an Archæological Survey of the Welsh Counties, propose to commence the series with Pembrokeshire, and have asked Mr. HENRY OWEN, F.S.A., and myself to form a local committee for that purpose.

"It is intended to mark on a map of the county all objects of antiquarian interest, such as earthworks, ancient inscribed stones, cromlechs, burial-

places, ruins, or sites of historical buildings, disused roads, spots on which coins, weapons, or implements have been discovered, etc.

"For this purpose a careful search will be made in each parish, which it is hoped will result in the discovery of valuable objects hitherto unknown. More especially may we trust to find inscribed stones which have not previously been noted.

"If you can join this Committee I shall be glad to furnish you with further particulars.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"E. LAWS, F.S.A.,

"Hon. Sec. Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey."

Mr. Laws has received replies from the following gentlemen, who have expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee for the Archæological Survey of Pembrokeshire :—

Egerton Allen, Esq., Tenby.  
 John Leach, Esq., Tenby.  
 Rev. J. G. Lloyd, Bosherton.  
 Rev. W. Bromley, Manorbier.  
 Dr. Wall, Pembroke.  
 Rev. D. W. Jenkins, Pembroke.  
 Prof. Schwarz, Robeston Wathen.  
 Arthur Lascelles, Esq., Narberth.  
 Rev. D. Bowen, Monkton.  
 H. N. Williams, Esq., Solva.  
 Rev. James Phillips, Haverfordwest.

Your Committee recommend that a sum not exceeding £3 be granted from the funds of the Association for the purchase of the sheets of the Ordnance Map of Pembrokeshire (scale six inches to the mile) required to commence the survey.

*Honours Conferred on Members of the Association.*—It is with great pleasure that your Committee are able to record that Prof. John Rhys, LL.D., has been appointed Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and that the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, F.S.A., has been made Prebendary of Meifod in St. Asaph's Cathedral.

*Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.*—Your Committee are able to announce that the following books on archæological and historical subjects have been produced during the past year by members of the Association.

- "The Elucidarium and other Tracts in Welsh." Edited by J. Morris Jones and John Rhys.
- "Illustrated Handbook to St. Asaph." By Archdeacon Thomas.
- "Index to Fenton's Pembrokeshire." By Henry Owen, F.S.A.
- "The Works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards." Edited by the Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A.
- "Chester." By the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris.
- "The Reliquary." Edited by J. Romilly Allen.
- "A History of the Welsh Church." By the Rev. E. J. Newell.

*Obituary.*—Your Committee report with deep regret the death of the following valued Members :—

The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare.  
H. R. Sandbach, Esq.  
Prof. C. C. Babington.

*The Journal.*—Your Committee are glad to be able to state that the high standard of the contributions to the *Journal* and the excellence of the illustrations is still maintained. Papers on prehistoric and Romano-British archæology are unfortunately conspicuous by their absence in the last four quarterly numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The contributions relating to the Early Christian period include papers on inscribed stones by Prof. J. Rhys, A. G. Langdon, P. M. C. Kermodé, and the Editor, and one on "Irish and Welsh Saints" by J. W. Willis-Band. The mediæval period is represented by papers on sepulchral slabs and effigies and encaustic tiles by Stephen W. Williams; on Valle Crucis Abbey, Llanelilian Chapel and Conway Church, by Harold Hughes; and on Plas Mawr, by Arthur Baker. Amongst the papers dealing with historical subjects are "Flintshire Genealogical Notes," by E. A. Ebbelwhite; "The Flemings in Pembrokeshire," by Henry Owen; and "The Plague in Haverfordwest," by Rev. J. Phillips. The two last-mentioned authors are new contributors, from whom we hope to receive further valuable papers in the future.

The "Archæological Notes and Queries" are not by any means as well supported as they should be either by the Local Secretaries or the members generally. The most interesting "Notes" during the past year have been sent by J. Lloyd Griffith, T. H. Thomas, Archdeacon Thomas, and John Ward.

In addition to the books by members of the Association, already mentioned, the following works have been received for review :—

"The Marches of Wales." By C. G. Harper.  
"Catalogue of the Penrice and Margam MSS." By W. de Gray Birch.  
"The Tribal System in Wales." By F. Seebohm.  
"Byegones" (*Oswestry Advertiser* Office).

Your Committee call attention to the lack of papers on subjects relating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, and to the fact that, notwithstanding the remonstrances made in last year's Report with regard to the apathy exhibited by members in sending early reports of new discoveries, very few contributions have been received for the *Archæological Notes* in the *Journal*.

Your Committee desire to express their thanks to Mr. Harold Hughes and Mr. Arthur G. Langdon for the very valuable assistance they have afforded in contributing drawings prepared for reproduction in the *Journal* and the Illustrated Programme of the Launceston Meeting, and to Canon Rupert Morris for preparing the Index to the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1894.

The Annual Report was adopted without amendment.

*Election of New Members and Officers.*—The following New Members were proposed and elected :—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

R. Burnard, Esq., 3, Hillsborough, Plymouth.

NORTH WALES.

John Edward Lloyd, Esq., Tanllwyn, Bangor.  
Miss Rose Davids, Plas Llanwnda, Carnarvon.  
Col. Wynne Finch, Voelas, Bettws-y-coed.  
Rev. Canon Owen Jones, Bodelwyddan Rectory, Rhuddlan.  
Mrs. Layton, Dyffryn, Meifod, Welshpool.  
Mrs. Kurtz, Dyffryn, Meifod, Welshpool.

SOUTH WALES.

The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, Dyffryn, Aberdare.  
The Right Hon. Lord Swansea.  
Hon. Aubrey Vivian, Parc le Breos, Swansea.  
Sir Arthur Cowell Stepney, Bart., The Dell, Llanelly.  
Benjamin Jones, Esq., 2, Park Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil.  
W. Llywellyn, Esq., Court Colman, Bridgend.  
J. Llewellyn Morgan, Esq., Bryn Taff, Llandaff.  
F. James, Esq., Penydarran House, Merthyr Tydfil.  
J. P. Lewis, Esq., High Street, Merthyr Tydfil.  
J. J. C. Nicholl, Esq., Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend.  
Howel Gwynne, Esq., Llanellwedd Hall, Builth.  
T. J. Waddingham, Esq., Hafod, Devil's Bridge.  
C. W. Mansel Lewis, Esq., Stradey Castle, Llanelly.  
Ll. C. Venables, Esq., Llydsynam, Newbridge-on-Wye.

The following New Officers were proposed and elected :—

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE (*retiring*).

Edward Owen.  
Richard Williams.  
A. N. Palmer.

Local Secretary for Flintshire, Rev. C. F. Roberts, St. Asaph.

*Place of Meeting for Next Year.*—Next year, 1896, being the Fiftieth Annual Meeting, or Jubilee, of the Association, it was decided that it should take place at Aberystwith, where the first meeting was held in 1847 under the presidency of Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The party from the Cheesewring excursion were so late in arriving at Launceston, owing to an unauthorised deviation from the printed programme, that the meeting at the Guildhall, which had been arranged for the evening, did not take place until nearly nine o'clock. Archdeacon Thomas presided, and among those present were the Mayor and Mrs. Kittow, the Rev. J. J. Nunns and Miss Nunns, Rev. W. W. Martyn, Rev. W. F. Harden, Messrs. G. G. White, C. L. Cowlard, C. H. Peter, J. F. Geake, T. N. Reed, M. Body, J. Brimmell, R. H. Pyne, J. L. Stephens, W. Wise, J. Hawkins, W. Burt, and W. Procktor.

Archdeacon Thomas said they had now come to the end of a very pleasant week in Cornwall. The weather had greatly favoured them, the local arrangements had been admirable, and everything had passed off in the pleasantest possible way. He was particularly delighted with the Illustrated Programme which had been prepared for them by Mr. Otho Peter, Mr. A. G. Langdon, and Mr. Burnard, under the able editorship of Mr. Romilly Allen. That book had taught them what to look for, and enabled them to use their time to the best advantage. They had seen in the course of the week the remains of almost every period, and he mentioned particularly the extensive earthworks at Warbstow, the inscribed stone at Southhill, the excursion, full of interest, to Grimspound on Dartmoor, and the cromlech at Trethevy.

Mr. Claud Peter read a paper that his brother (Mr. Otho Peter) had prepared on the old encaustic tiles found on the site of Launceston Priory, the discovery and preservation of the remains of which has been almost entirely due to Mr. Otho Peter. The Priory was a very beautiful building founded by Bishop Warlewast, of Exeter, in the reign of Henry I, 1126, sixty years after the Conquest, and, thanks to Mr. Peter and the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society, the outlines of its foundation have now been traced with considerable certainty. Mr. Peter showed drawings of many of the tiles, some of which contain coats of arms and other devices, and some letters. With regard to the letter tiles Mr. Baring-Gould suggested that they might have something to do with the fact that the Bishop, the night before the consecration of a Church, used to trace over the floor with his crosier the letters of the Greek alphabet, beginning with alpha and ending with omega, symbolical of Christ as the First and the Last. Mr. Iago said he considered these tiles of the greatest possible interest. He had some found on the site of the old Bodmin Priory in the garden of Colonel Gilbert with which they might be compared. The

Chairman hoped Mr. Peter would allow his paper to appear in the *Journal* of the Cambrian Association.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who was next called upon, said he had no paper to read on the hut circles of Dartmoor, but he had his head full of them because he had been digging in them the whole of last summer and a portion of this. He would tell them the result of these excavations. The autumn before last Mr. Burnard and himself felt that really they knew nothing about the hut circles which were strewn in hundreds of places on Dartmoor and on the Cornish moors, and that it was of no use going on guessing about them; they must bring pick and shovel to work upon them. They began with a theory, because wherever they found these hut circles they found near them old tin workings, and they had made up their minds they were huts in which the tanners lived. In Holyhead Island similar huts were undoubtedly the huts of those who worked in metals, because the moulds and tools pertaining to miners were found in them. The Dartmoor huts were very much like those of Holyhead Island, and they expected to find the same remains. They began with a collection of huts on the moor above Post Bridge, where there was a pound much like Grimspound, though not so complete. The wall and huts had been robbed for making modern boundary walls. There they could not distinguish the entrance. They simply began in the middle of a line, cleared off the turf, and then digged down until they came to the culm—that was the original surface, made of disintegrated gravel of granite and felspathic clay—which was the original floor of the hut. When they came to that floor, which they could separate from the peat easily, they sifted the floor with a fine sieve to make sure nothing was missed. Some huts had the features more perfect than others, but all had the same features represented in them. In the first place they were formed by setting up stones on edge, the comparatively smooth surface inwards, the interstices being filled up with smaller stones, and the outside covered with turf and peat, as a protection against the cold and to hold the stones in place, and they found that after all the stones were replaced it gave them a hut four feet or three feet six inches high, and about six or nine inches over the top of the lintel, which they almost always found along with the two upright stones which formed the door. Across the top they believed poles were put and drawn together in the centre, leaving an opening for the escape of smoke, the whole being covered with vags (turf) or thatched with rushes. Where the hut was large they found in the middle either a stone on which a centre pole rested or a hole in the ground inside, a foot or nine inches deep, where evidently a stock had stood for the support of the roof. Then they found where the fire had been, generally strewn with ashes and with charcoal, the charcoal being that of oak and alder. The ashes generally accumulated about the hearth, which was sometimes in the middle and generally opposite the door. The hearth consisted

of a smooth stone very much burnt or else of several stones edged round, and near the hearth was generally a cooking hole, about nine inches to a foot deep, lined with stones set upon edge and generally found full of peat ashes. They also found generally cooking stones, of which he had brought a couple of specimens. They were generally burnt and full of minute cracks. They seemed to be round stones brought up from the river bed. The inhabitants of the huts took the meat that had to be cooked, put it into these holes, and then got stones red hot and rolled them over into the meat. If there was anything to boil they put it into a skin with water and put hot stones in with it. The man who worked for them in excavating the huts tried this mode of cooking, and it was astonishing the amount of heat the hot stones gave. Then they found on the higher side of the hut, where very often there was a bulge in the wall, there was a slightly raised platform, of stones, and this they believed served as a seat by day, and strewn with rushes and heather it would not make a bad bed. That was very much what was done by the Esquimaux of the present day. In one or two of the huts double beds were found, with a kerb stone dividing the bed into two. They found in the huts a very fair amount of flint, flint scrapers and cores from which flint scrapers had been knocked off. They were inclined to conclude that the inhabitants of these huts lived in the stone age, for not a particle of metal or of pottery had been found. This was puzzling, for it was known that in the neolithic period pottery was known, but in these huts not a bit of pottery was found, and pottery was a thing which would show up, however small the pieces might be. Very often in front of the bench there were smooth stones let into the floor, which perhaps answered as a sort of chopping board or to crack nuts on. All the huts examined in Grimspound and the Broadun Ring above Postbridge were of the same character. Then they thought it important to go to other places. They examined some near Tavy Cleave, with exactly the same results. They found the ordinary flint scrapers for scraping skins which the inhabitants of the huts probably wore. Next they went to an entirely different settlement north of Walkham, near the source of the Petertavy brook, where there was a fine circle of upright stones and a menhir, from which led a long line of stones. This they also dug into and examined, but with exactly the same results, and all pointing to the same period—the neolithic age, or people living in a neolithic condition. Just after they had done this he (Mr. Baring-Gould) was puzzled with a series of hut circles which struck him as very much better made, and which were all connected with rectangular or triangular enclosures. They seemed to have been formed with double lines of upright stones mixed with stones laid in layers. They were generally larger, but had near them smaller huts, and were in connection with these lines of stones. They examined a collection by the Coombe stream, and



there they found they had a different state of civilisation altogether. It was clearly a later period. They began to find there polishing stones, upon which metal tools had been smoothed. They found no bronze and no iron at all. They found a large mullar, evidently worked in crushing corn—the first token found of anything like corn being used. There, too, they began to come upon pottery of a very rude description, and so broken up that they could not decide whether it was wheel-turned or only turned with the hand. That was an important point, and they were hoping to go on with some of these later type of huts in October, in order to find out more about the pottery. If it were wheel-turned, then it was later than the Roman invasion; if hand-turned, it was earlier. In the larger huts no cooking holes were found or cooking stones, but there were little huts adjoining, no more than six feet in diameter, covered with bits of charcoal and quantities of pieces of pottery, and it was their impression these little huts were the “kitchens”. They had not opened at present more than half-a-dozen huts of this later period. He thought they could now pretty well tell whether a hut was of the later period or the earlier. Dartmoor was a place of surprises and puzzles, and it was quite possible they might find huts of a circular kind very much later. They had thoroughly investigated some seventy-seven of the huts, the evidence of which pointed to their belonging to a very early period, when no pottery was used, and no metal known; and also some which belonged to a time when there was metal, but of which metal they had as yet found none—only tokens that the huts were occupied by people who polished some metal tools. He had also explored some huts on Trewortha Marsh, about two miles north of the Cheesewring; there the huts were long, narrow, and rectangular, of two apartments, and at the end of one was a stone chair with arms—that was, with a stone on either side of the seat—and they had called it “the judge’s seat”. There they found pottery of a later period than that in the Dartmoor hut circles, but there was a doubt whether that pottery was wheel-turned. They also found at Trewortha a spindle whorl or button. Mr. Baring-Gould was sorry to have to add that some mischievous people had been in and thrown down some of the stones, including one arm of the judge’s seat. Everything had, however, been carefully drawn to scale and planned, and Mr. Reed, Mr. Enys, and himself were going out to cover the whole in again, in order to preserve it.

Mr. Enys said that in New Zealand he had eaten food cooked by the natives with hot stones in the manner described by Mr. Baring-Gould. Mr. Enys also alluded to Mr. Thurstan Peter’s exploration of the hut circles on Carn Brea, near Redruth—for the name of Peter, he said, was known to archæologists elsewhere than at Launceston. Mr. Thurstan Peter had also found cooking holes, and in one of them were thirty or forty carefully cut arrow heads. The great amount of flint found



on Carn Brea contrasted with the small amount found on Dartmoor.

Mr. A. G. Langdon had displayed round the walls of the room the remarkably fine drawings he has made for his forthcoming book on the crosses of Cornwall.

The Chairman next proposed a resolution expressive of the loss the Cambrian Association had suffered through the death of Professor Babington of Cambridge, and of sympathy with Mrs. Babington.

Mr. Stephen Williams moved a vote of thanks to the readers of papers and to Mr. Baring-Gould for his most interesting description of the hut circles. They had a number of these hut circles in Wales, and they had never been thoroughly investigated and discussed. Mr. Baring-Gould's experience would, therefore, be very useful to them. Mr. Williams also expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Iago and Mr. Enys.

Mr. Herbert Allen seconded the motion.

The Rev. W. Iago, in reply, showed and explained several diagrams—a sketch of the ancient cross of Launceston Church; another of the upper part of the skull of the now Blessed Cuthbert Mayne, preserved as a sacred relic in the nunnery at Lanherne. Cuthbert Mayne was a Roman Catholic priest, who was put to death at Launceston at the time of the Reformation. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head was stuck on a spike and exhibited on the bridge at Wadebridge. The diagram showed the hole in the skull where the top of the spike came through. Mr. Iago also showed a picture of the famous Bodmin casket—an ivory reliquary in which the supposed bones of St. Petrock were preserved. This casket was offered to South Kensington Museum by the Bodmin Corporation for £1,000, but as there was a doubt whether it belonged to the Mayor or the Vicar, the negotiations fell through. The form of ancient tin ingot and the use of that form were also described, and Mr. Iago also showed an autograph of the famous Bishop Trelawny.

Mr. Lloyd-Griffiths proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Launceston. He had often heard this was the most warm-hearted portion of the people of England. He had now no doubt that was so. It must be a great pleasure to any man to be Mayor of a borough like Launceston, and he was sure it was much more interesting to hold their meetings in an ancient borough like that than where there was a local board or some other modern institution of that sort. The man who filled the civic chair of Launceston must feel the honour and dignity of representing the ancient institutions of the country.

Mr. Glascodine seconded the motion, and, in doing so, he reverted to the hut circles on Dartmoor. He still inclined to the opinion that those huts were the abode of the old tinnerns, and said Mr. Baring-Gould would have to bring something more than the mere negative evidence that no metal was found in them before he (Mr.

Glascodine) gave up the view that they had been occupied in comparatively recent years.

The Mayor acknowledged the compliment. They had done their best, he said, most gladly, and the Mayor and Corporation felt honoured by the visit of the Cambrians.

Canon Morris next moved a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, especially to Mr. Baring-Gould as chairman, and to Mr. Otho Peter and Mr. T. N. Reed.

This was seconded by the Rev. C. Drinkwater, and acknowledged by Mr. Reed in a humorous and hearty speech.

Colonel Gwynne Hughes proposed thanks to those who had shown the Association hospitality, and to those whose invitations they had been unable to accept—Mr. Tregoning of Landue, and Mr. Tremayne of Sydenham.

Mr. Ignatius Williams, in seconding this, remarked that they had come to Launceston as strangers; they would go away with the feelings of friends.

Finally, Canon Trevor Owen, the Secretary of the Association, mentioned that their meeting next year would be their Jubilee Meeting. Fifty years ago they first met at Aberystwith, and it was thought fitting that next year they should hold their Jubilee Meeting there.

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## Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE TRIBAL SYSTEM IN WALES. By FREDERIC SEEBOHM, LL.D.,  
F.S.A. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1895.

WE may say at once, that the book, the title of which we give above, marks an epoch. The wonderful variety of the evidence produced, and the remarkable skill with which the facts composing that evidence are marshalled, provoke astonishment and admiration. The style also is remarkably clear and fascinating, so that the reader can peruse the book not merely without an effort, but with a delight which lures him on from page to page, from chapter to chapter. Indeed, everything is so plain and simple that one begins to suspect that some inconvenient facts are disregarded or shuffled out of sight. And yet there is not the least ground for this suspicion, and we cannot but hail this volume as a most thorough and suggestive one, and express our concurrence with the general conclusions contained in it. All books hitherto written on the ancient tribal system in Wales will now have to be revised, and antiquaries who henceforth treat of that system will have to take Mr. Seebohm's work into account.

The question whether all the passages in the Welsh Codes are of the same date, and of equal authority, is a difficult one, and Mr. Seebohm has not attempted to decide it. He shows, indeed, great tact in dealing with these compilations, although he leans too much, here and there, on Mr. Aneurin Owen's *second* volume, the so-called "Anomalous Laws", or *Cyvreithiau Amryfal*, where *amryfal* means, not "anomalous", but "sundry" or "divers".

The same tact is displayed in dealing with the still more difficult question of the authenticity of early donations to churches, in Chapter VII. To some, in fact, this will appear the most important chapter in the book, if only on account of the many Goidelic and other names that are given in the *copies* of sixth century charters.

But the most valuable evidence, in our opinion, which Mr. Seebohm offers us, is that of the Extent of the Lordship of Denbigh (eighth year of Edward III), hitherto only available to us in an imperfect, unsatisfactory, and maimed form in the Rev. John Williams' unfinished history of that district; and though we wish the author had given us more of this Extent, we thank him for that much of it which he has seen fit to print in Appendix B. But there is one remark that we cannot withhold. On page 32 is furnished a table of the subdivisions of the *gwely* of "Lauwarghe ap Kendalyk". In the fourth column of that table are supplied the names of the reputed great-grandsons of Llywarch ap Cyndelic, in

order to show that the kindred, at the time of the survey, still held together, as a land-holding unit, to the fourth degree. But it appears from the names in the fourth column, that of the thirty-five persons there mentioned, only four, at most, could possibly have been great-grandsons (in the male line) of Llywarch; and even of these four we cannot assert that they were great-grandsons of his with any confidence. Similarly we find, on referring to Appendix B, that the holders of the *gwelyau* and *gafaelion* named therein, were only, in a few instances, grandsons or great-grandsons of the ancestor whose progeny they were. They belonged to a later degree of kindred; their names betray them.

Another instance which Mr. Seebohm quotes, that of Tybrith, in which township all the "priodorii" were called *Wyrion* Pithle, proves, in like manner, not to confirm his contention. The "priodorii" of Tybrith were neither grandsons nor great-grandsons of Pyll. The word *wyrion* in the Extents means not merely "grandsons", but "descendants".

The result we have thus obtained is startling, to say the least; all the more because there is no doubt that the kindred, to the fourth degree, did in fact hold together till the time of the final conquest of Wales, and for many years afterwards.<sup>1</sup>

The explanation, if it were forthcoming, would, doubtless, be very simple, and we draw attention to the facts we have stated to elicit such an explanation. We do not think that the theory of holding *by right of maternity* will explain everything, though it is not to be disregarded. Can it be that, after the Conquest, the kindred held together as shareholders in the *gwely* of the common ancestor *beyond the fourth degree*? But in that case the statement of the "Extent", that beyond this degree there was no right of inheritance among the descendants, the land escheating to the lord, must be taken, after the Conquest, not to have held true in practice. We should have liked more convincing evidence on this particular point, and more calculations as to the escheats which in the instances given by the author work out so wonderfully. Too much stress cannot be laid on those cases in which the evidence of the "Extents" confirms that of the "Codes", as in truth it generally does.

As Mr. Seebohm says, "the almost unique advantage of the Cymric tribal system makes it a point of vantage for further research both backwards and forwards", and the peculiar merit of the author is that he has distinctly apprehended this advantage, and realised his hope of "laying a solid foundation for further historical and economic inquiry". Chapters III-V, which treat of "the structure of tribal society", of "the relation to the tribe of strangers

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Seebohm himself, in Appendix B. h., provides the proof of this statement in an extract from the Denbigh Extent: "Et quicunq' eor' obierit filius 't h'es dabit d'no p' releu' anteq' hereditat' optin'e possit v. s. Et si filius non h'uit tunc frat' eius aut nepos aut consanguineus qui eius heres p'pinquior fu'it videl't in l'cio gradu vel infra dabit p' releu' suo x.", etc. This statement, however, appears to refer to *tacogion*, and not to free tribesmen.

in blood", and "of chieftainship in the tribe", are especially luminous and instructive.

Mr. Seebohm says, on p. 91, that Llywarch ap Cyndelic was the *pentulu*, and probably the *uchelwr*, of his *gwely*, and the only one. This statement seems to us absolutely right, and does not need the qualification implied by the word "probably".

The personal and other names brought to light in the "Extent of Denbigh" are fully as interesting as those disclosed in the "Record of Carnarvon". "Pythle" or "Pithle", mentioned above, is plainly *Pyll*. "Kendalo" is "Cynddelw", and "Moridyk", *Moreiddig*. "Kewryt" would now be spelled *Cyroryd*. It is delightful to stumble on such a name as "Wele Fridith Mough"; that is, "Gwely Prydydd Moch", or *The Gwely of the Poet of the Pigs*. But what can "Wele Anergh Cwyrdyon" mean? The last component of this name is, we notice, in one place spelled "Gwyr Duyon", which looks like "Gwyr Duon", = *Black Men*. "Gavell map Gurnowyth" is a name striking in many respects; so also is "Gavell Brynprydau". "Breynt" in "Wele Breynt" is probably a personal name: witness our old friend "Braent Hir".

By-the-bye, where is Marchweithian, from whom so many families of Dyffryn Clwyd claim to be descended? We should expect him to be mentioned as the stock-father of some progeny. We cannot even find, in the "Extents" of Carwedfynydd or Prys, the names of any of those that are said to have sprung from him. How are we to interpret this silence of the records?

When we come to the extracts from the "Extent of the Lands of the Bishop of St. David's, A.D. 1326", we meet with such personal names as "Gwasmyhangel" (= *the servant of Michael the angel*) ap Cradoc, "Gwas Dewy" (*the servant of [St.] David*), and the like.

The side-glances into the old social life in Wales, which we get by aid of this book, are, indeed, almost innumerable. But although we praise the volume now under review so heartily, it must not be understood that we agree with all the points of detail which are raised in it.

It seems ungracious, after Mr. Seebohm's frank admission in the preface, that he is not a Welsh scholar, to call attention to the treatment which Welsh names and words receive; and yet this treatment constitutes, we venture to think, the chief blot on the book, and will, we hope, be amended in the next edition called for. It may seem to an Englishman unimportant whether Welsh names and words are spelled aright or not, or whether they are provided with proper or illegitimate plurals, but Welshmen quite naturally think otherwise. It is not as though Welsh were not a cultivated language, or as if a large body of literature, ancient and modern, were not written in it. Of course words should be quoted in the exact form, however incorrect, in which they appear in the documents used; but when the proper form is obvious, this latter, we hold, should be given also, and should be employed by the author when he is free to use it. Having said this much, we have delivered

our soul, and shall not enter upon the ungracious task of quoting instances of misspelling: indeed, we are almost ashamed of even mentioning these blots on a most valuable and interesting book, for the production of which we cannot be too grateful. We must point out, however, that *ardrethu*, on p. 68, does not mean "cottillage" at all, but "assessment" or "tax". *Heb val*, on p. 174, is probably a misprint for *heb val*, and in that case is rightly translated "without tribute". *Teyrn* (=a ruler) involves, no doubt, an earlier *tegyrn* (=a house-ruler), and corresponds to the Old Irish *tigerna*; but the phrase "young tigers" (p. 139) has a curious look, to say the least.

When one reads the passages from the Laws and Triads cited by Mr. Seebohm on p. 58, and follows his brilliant comments thereupon, one cannot but agree that he is absolutely correct in rendering *tri char llywedroc* as "three kin-wrecked persons", rather than as "three car-shattered persons", where by *car* Mr. Aneurin Owen plainly means us to understand "waggon". A passage, however, in the second volume of Mr. Owen's Collections,<sup>1</sup> in the so-called "Triads of Dyvnwal Moelmud", explicitly defines the status of a man who is *carllawedrawg*. He is one, we are told, who "has the privilege of moving his car or his hut when he will" (*un a vo braint symud ei gar neu ei vud pan y myno*). Here *car*, one would think, must mean "waggon"; and yet in section 29 following, the same word, indeed almost the same phrase (*cargyvattal*), is used in a connection which is only consistent with the meaning of "kin". How are we to reconcile these discrepancies? Perhaps the compiler or compilers of the second volume of the Laws sometimes misunderstood and mangled his or their materials. Certain it is that in the Codes, or first volume of the Laws, *car* is used always in the sense of "kin". All this may be taken as a good example of the way in which Mr. Seebohm often deals with discrepant evidence.

We have read and re-read this admirable book, and given utterance in the foregoing paragraphs to the reflections that have occurred to us as we have done so. We cordially recommend it to our readers, and are glad to learn that it is to be followed by a second volume from the same hand.

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NOOKS AND CORNERS OF PEMBROKESHIRE. Drawn and described by H. T. TIMMINS, F.R.G.S., Author of *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*. London: Elliot Stock. 1895.

The conception of this work was most commendable. Mr. Timmins strolled through the land limning well known objects heretofore unfigured, and discovering and recording others which have been strangely overlooked. Among the former we may class Caldey Priory, the statuette of St. George, the figured stones at

<sup>1</sup> *Cyvreithiau Cymru*, vol. ii, Book xiii, ch. i, sec. 27.

Rhoscrowther, Upton Chapel, the portrait of Lucy Walters, and Mullock Bridge. The discoveries include the treasure-box of Tenby, the Hoaton anchor, the toad of Trelyfan, old staircase at Haverfordwest, etc.

Mr. Timmins's sketches are all artistic, and generally accurate, but they have lost much of their original beauty in the process of reproduction; many excellent "bits", under the treatment received, seem somewhat commonplace. There is a useful map of the county, and a reproduction of Speed's 1611 map, with the contemporary plans of Pembroke and St. David's. The paper and type are also pleasant to the eye.

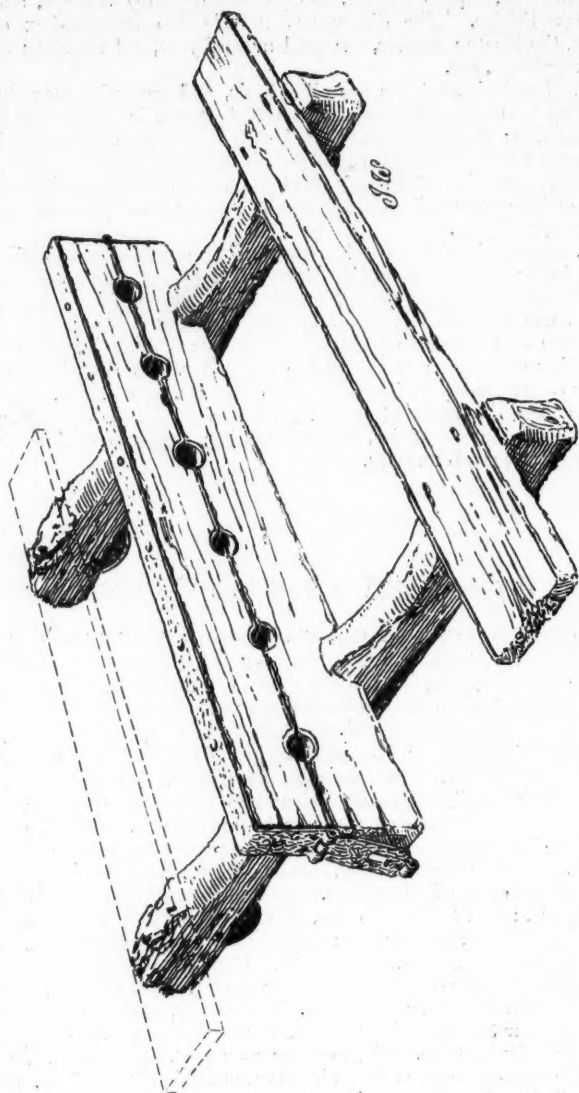
Mr. Timmins's letterpress is unpretending gossip of a rambling artist, being mostly a record of stories told by ingenuous natives. Occasionally our author was led astray by these jokers; for instance, when some good old Tenbyite informed him that King Charles II presented two maces to the town of Tenby; and again, that the crumbling scutcheons at Carew are charged with the insignia of Henry of Richmond and Sir Rhys ap Thomas. In reality, these shields bear the arms of Mary, Queen of England, her father, Henry, as Prince of Wales, and her mother, Catherine of Aragon. But these are small matters.

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### Archæological Notes and Queries.

THE COWBRIDGE STOCKS.—Conspicuous among the additions to the collection of antiquities in the Science and Art Museum of Cardiff during the past year, are the old stocks of Cowbridge, lent by the Corporation of that old-world Glamorgan town. They are of unusual form, as the accompanying sketch indicates; and, contrary to the usual condition of these "by-gones", are in a fair state of preservation, being nearly perfect. Their construction is simple. The two massive, iron-bound "jaws", hinged at one end and hasped at the other, so that they can be fastened together by means of a padlock, rest upon two beams, which in their turn are supported upon four small wheels. The jaws are 6 ft. long, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. thick, and are provided with holes for six pairs of ankles. The holes are of two sizes,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; but, strange to say, these sizes are not arranged in pairs. The order, as seen from the point of view of the sketch, is, large, small, small, large, small, large. Probably this arrangement is due to a blunder on the part of the maker. The wheels are of wood, with iron tires, about 6 ins. in diameter, and are inserted into slits near the ends of the beams. Across the beams, at one end, is a stout plank, 8 ins. wide, to serve as a seat, and it is evident that the opposite end of these beams was similarly provided, for iron nails remain corresponding to those by which the existing seat





The Cowbridge Stocks.



is fastened down. The spaces between these seats and the jaws are of different widths; that between the existing seat and the jaws being 16 ins., or some 6 ins. less than that between them and the missing seat. The whole apparatus is built of oak, and has abundant traces of red paint.

Until removed to this Museum, these stocks had been kept in the cellar of the Cowbridge Town Hall. The last time they were used was about 1852, on which occasion they were drawn to the front of the Hall, and a man charged with drunkenness was placed in them.

Wheeled stocks are very rare. The writer knows of only two examples beside the above. The one pair is at Bilton, near Rugby; they are of simpler construction, and are unprovided with seats. The other is at Latchford, near Warrington: a remarkable and elaborate set, with two seats, and having accommodation for four persons.

JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

NOTE ON THREE SHIELDS OF ARMS OVER A DOORWAY IN CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE, by a Writer who is unlearned in the Language of Heraldry.—The position of the shields is in a row, horizontally; their shape is outlined by long concave lines at the sides, and by short concave lines at the top and bottom; in their upper dexter corners is a notch.

The centre shield has supporters. The dexter supporter, much defaced, is probably a lion; the sinister supporter is a dragon, the tail of which ends in a small dragon's head. The arms are quarterly, three fleurs-de-lis (France, modern) and three lions (England). The fleurs-de-lis are formed by the junction at their bases, in a vertical line, of two fleurs-de-lis, the lower one inverted.

The dexter shield has no supporters. The arms are, quarterly, France modern and England, differenced by a label of three points.

The sinister shield has no supporters. The arms are arranged in four grand quarters, as follows: the first grand quarter is quarterly, a castle and a lion (Castile); the second grand quarter is *parte per pale*; on the dexter portion of the second grand quarter the arms are four pallets (originally Provence, then Aragon); on the sinister portion of the second grand quarter the arms are, *per saltire*, in pale four pallets; in fess, two single-headed, displayed eagles (Sicily), the third grand quarter is as the second, the fourth as the first.

The centre shield, with its supporters, was borne by the Tudor sovereigns from Henry VIII to Elizabeth.

The dexter shield was borne by any Prince of Wales during the Tudor dynasty.

The arms on the sinister shield were borne by Katherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, wife of Henry VIII, and mother of Queen Mary of England.

Reading the three shields together, we see that they refer either

to Henry VIII or to his daughter Mary. The alternative of Henry VIII is inadmissible, for if the centre shield is Henry's, and the sinister that of his wife, Katherine of Aragon, then the dexter must be that of his son, an impossible combination when it is remembered that Edward VI was the son of Jane Seymour.

Resting, then, on the alternative that the centre shield bears the arms of Queen Mary, we see that the others must bear the arms of her parents; and the only point requiring explanation is the representation of her father's arms as those of a Prince of Wales. The explanation is found in the fact that at the time of Mary's birth (1518) her father ruled in Pembroke as Earl of Pembroke, not as King of England; and as Earl probably used the arms of his Principality, not those of his kingdom; much as the Queen now uses, in her Duchy of Lancaster, the arms of the Duchy, not of the kingdom; and in blazoning the arms of a parent, the arms at the time of the birth, and not those of a later date, would be given.

The three shields were probably put up by Sir John Perrott, Governor of the Castle under the Crown, in the last years of Queen Mary's reign.

EGERTON ALLEN.